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NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The Union Pacific Railroad's Dilemma Causes Trouble.

Sockless Simpson Urges the Government to Purchase the Road—Proceedings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Congress will have a hard problem to solve soon in the complications which have arisen over the stock of the Union Pacific railroad now in the hands of receivers. During the past week there has been much quiet discussion of the matter, spurred on by the attention given to other embarrassments in the railroad situation arising from the management of roads by receivers.

Mr. C. P. Huntington has been in Washington for several days in consultation a part of the time with Senator Brice, the chairman of the senate committee on Pacific railroads, and also with other senators and representatives. A result of his visit was the introduction of a bill for refunding the debt of the Union Pacific. Part of Mr. Huntington's time was spent in explaining his views to the representatives of the house committee on Pacific railroads. This committee, however, seems disposed to permit the senate to take the initiative in proposing plans for adjusting the indebtedness of the railroad to the government. If it should go to work independently to devise a scheme of its own, some troublesome differences would probably ensue between the two houses. Representative Reilly, of Pennsylvania, the chairman of the house committee, has conferred frequently with Senator Brice on the subject and is fully informed of the views of the senate committee.

Several schemes for a settlement have been proposed to the house committee, but not one of them has received sufficient backing to justify its mention as a probability. Said a member of the house committee: "This matter is going to be one the most troublesome the fifty third congress will have to deal with. Its perplexities are greatly enlarged by the strong populistic sentiment in congress which regards all corporations and particularly railroad corporation very severely."

Hon. Jerry Simpson, the populist leader, says that the government should buy the Union Pacific outright and run it. "If we succeed with it, it would be a step toward government control of railroads," he added.

Senator White, of California, has been interesting himself in securing protection to the fruits of his state, which the people of California say they will be very much hurt if the fruit schedules of the McKinley bill are allowed to stand as they now are. He is particularly anxious to secure protection for oranges, prunes and rasins. In this effort the California senator is receiving the assistance of the Florida senators who are very anxious to have the duty on oranges increased. Senator White says that the fruits of California will be compelled to enter into competition with those of Mediterranean and of Mexico, and the result would be that the foreign fruits would make it unprofitable to raise fruits in California. The Florida men think the competition they would have with the West Indies would be very damaging to the orange industries of that state.

Senator White is in full sympathy also with Senator Dubois, of Idaho, in his efforts to secure a duty upon silver lead ores. The Wilson bill allows these ores to come in free if they are more valuable for silver than lead. It is claimed that when a car is loaded with lead it is easy to put enough silver on top of the lead to make it appear more valuable for silver than lead, and the result is Mexican lead is practically allowed to come in free. This was the arrangement up to the time the McKinley law went into effect. Then a duty of $30 per ton was put upon all lead ore, and the result has been to restrict to a considerable extent the importation of Mexican ore. Senator White says the very fact shows that this is a good revenue article and while he thinks it may be well to reduce the duty some, the senator thinks a duty ought to be kept on in the interest of revenue.

Representative McMillan, chairman of the ways and means sub-committee, to whom the Hatch anti option bill was referred, says he will not ask the sub-committee to consider the bill until Mr. Hatch has an opportunity to ask the house to take the bill from the ways and means committee and refer it to the committee on agriculture. Mr. McMillin says there is no desire on the part of himself or his associates to hold on to the anti-option bill, and they would be glad to have Mr. Hatch's committee take charge of it. This disposes of the reports that there would be an animated contest for the control of the bill, as Mr. McMillin is ready and anxious to surrender control. This assures an early and favorable report, as the significant point of contention between the two committees was that the agricultural committee would speedily report in favor of restricting options, while the ways and means committee's action was uncertain and likely in any event to be reached only after a considerable time.

The senate committee of the judiciary today report of the Peckham nomination to the senate without recommendation. Senator Hoar was absent and the committee divided evenly in its vote. Senators George, Vilas, Lindsay, Platt and Mitchell voting for confirmation and Senators Pugh, Cooke, Hill, Teller and Wilson against.

The secretary of the interior has approved a map of the amended definite location of the Grand Island and Northern Wyoming Railroad company, granting the road the right of way over public roads on its route.

The hearing in the Long-Lochren pension case involving the right of the commissioner of pensions to suspend the pension of Judge Long has been postponed for a week at the request of the counsel for the pensioner. It was agreed that pending hearing the commissioner of pensions should take no action.

The speech of Representative Johnson on the Hawaiian question, in which he justified the course of President Harrison's policy towards Hawaii, has led to the report that Mr. Johnson voiced the views of Mr. Harrison. But the Indiana congressman disavows any such inspiration, and his friends have learned that he is not among those who speak for Mr. Harrison or who consider it settled that the ex-president should again be a candidate for the presidency. "It is too early," said Mr. Johnson, "to determine on presidential candidates. I have always been an earnest supporter of Mr. Harrison. He is an able man and gave the country an excellent administration. But there are other able men in the party whose availability will be considered. The presidential candidate must be able to draw toward him the people and the leaders of the party. There is a question as to Mr. Harrison's ability to do this, for however capable he is, he lacks those peculiar traits which attach men to him and also solidify all elements. It is too early therefore to name Mr. Harrison as the Indiana candidate for the nomination. I have no doubt a good man will be found as the party's candidate."

FOUR MEN KILLED.

Fearful Result of a Collision of Trains.

In a Blinding Snow Storm Two Freight Engines Crash Together and Three Crews Perish.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 12.—A special to the Blade from Bellevue says: Two freight trains collided on the Wheeling and Lake Erie road in the storm this morning, two miles west of this place. Both trains were running at full speed, the blinding snow preventing the engineers from seeing the danger. The collision was terrific, both engines being smashed into scrap iron. The freight cars were broken into splinters, and piled up in utter confusion.

A wrecking train with physicians was sent from Norwalk. When it arrived the train men were still in the wreck, and were extricated one by one. The following were either killed outright or have died since the collision: Engineer Connell, Fireman McMullen, both of engine 25. Engineer Sam Stowell, of engine 28; Brakeman Johnson, of train No. 40.

MADISON SQUARE BANK.

An Order Directing Reconsideration of the Evidence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Assistant District Attorney Davis today applied for an order directing the grand jury to reconsider the evidence against the directors of the Madison Square bank and bring in new indictments against them. The decision was reserved.

Sir Harry Verney Dead.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Sir Harry Verney is dead. He was born in 1801, has held several important positions and will be succeeded by his son, Captain Verney, formerly a member of parliament and who had retired from the navy. Captain Verney was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for being connected with the procuration of a young governess who was brought from London to Paris at the instigation, it is claimed, of the captain.

Factory Burned.

LEOMINSTER, Mass., Jan. 12.—The factory of Rice & Holden, piano manufacturers, was burned this morning. The building and its contents are a total loss. The loss will be between $60,000 and $75,000, fully insured.

Facts Are Stubborn Things.

With abundant capital and forty years' experience, the W. W. Kimball Company have achieved results that have heretofore never been attained. Their product finds ample guaranty in this long and successful career. Magnificent Piano warerooms have been opened in the Arcade block, the largest and best stock of instruments ever brought to Fort Wayne are now on exhibition and for sale. Cash or easy monthly payments if desired. Drop in and talk with Mr. Ewing and get prices, terms, etc., before you purchase a piano. The Arcade Piano Rooms are open evenings. H. E. EWING.

The "Algerian," a comic opera which is far ahead of anything of its kind ever seen in this city, was produced at the Temple Saturday evening. Adele Ritchie and Herbert Wilkes were the leading actors, and they performed their parts to the entire satisfaction of the large audience. The music was first-class, especially the numerous choruses.

Two boys who said their names were Valentine and Hubbard were this morning arrested by the city police for stealing sacks at Kalbacker's grocery store. They were lodged in the station.

Christ Hostman, the hackman, who was out attending a funeral today, says it was one of the worst days for travel that he has ever experienced.

Ladies' Storm Rubbers 35c at Thing & Co's, 36 Calhoun street.

THE BLACK BOAT.

It Falls Into the Hands of New York Officials.

And the Mystery Surrounding It is at Last Cleared Up—She Was Manned By a Gang of Thieves.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The black boat which has figured so prominently in the many robberies along the shores of the sound is at last in the grasp of the authorities at Rye. So is one of her crew and a large amount of plunder. The boat first began to be heard of early last summer. Those who saw her described her as a sloop of about twenty tons. Her hull was painted black and she carried more sail than most boats of her size and rig. There were usually seven or eight men on her, and when seen she was usually drifting slowly along. Once or twice attempts were made to overtake her to obtain a closer view, but the crew would hoist sail and slip away from any sailing craft. Stories about the boat came from almost every point from Long Island to New London. Rye, Port Chester, and the other villages in West Chester reported the doings of her crew. Then she would be heard from along the Connecticut shores. First at Saybrook, then at Stamford, then back to New London, then at some other point. For a long time she was not connected with the robberies, but at last a farmer, whose hen roosts had suffered, laid the blame of the loss to the black sloop, which dropped anchor off his farm at sundown on the night of the robbery. A reign of terror was inaugurated, and people having homes close to the water were on the alert at all times to repel the robbers. Since the advent of cold weather the visits of the craft have not been so frequent, but hardly a week passed without two or three burglaries. On Friday last the general store of Lewis Smith, at Fort Salonga, L. I., was plundered of the greater part of the stock. How the thieves carried the stuff away no one could tell. The soft country roads showed no sign of wagon tracks and it was surmised a boat was used to carry the goods away. Last night the black sloop anchored off Milton's Point, at Rye. A boat with two men in it went ashore, and after hauling the row boat up on the beach they went to the depot. They had two bags and on reaching the depot shipped them for New York. Then they departed. Some men and boys living at Milton's Point became curious about the strange craft and put off to investigate. There was a varied lot of stuff aboard, which would have stocked a fair sized country store. This was reported to the local police who at once started to find the men. One of them was taken into custody. The other had started for New York. The two bags of stuff were seized by the police, acting under orders from Justice Barach. The bags were found to contain boots and shoes, clothes, spools of cotton and silk thread and many such articles. These correspond with the goods stolen from Fort Salonga. The prisoner promised to make a full confession today. He admits that the craft is the one which has been seen so often along the coast.

A SEVERE HURRICANE.

Prevails on the English Channel and Coast.

The Telegraph Service Demoralized and Shipping Greatly Damaged—The Kearsarge's Crew Rescued.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The channel and British coast has again been swept by a heavy storm which has done much damage to shipping. A hurricane in the channel yesterday evening detained the mail and passenger steamer at New Haven. The Dieppe steamer, which was due to arrive at New Haven at 5 o'clock this morning, has not yet been sited. Numerous minor casualties are reported and the telegraph poles in many directions have been blown down, thus preventing the receipt of accurate information regarding shipping disasters. The steamer Resolven, from Gibraltar, has been wrecked on the Barbor Sands, Norfolk. The Resolven had on board seventy-five passengers, who were with difficulty rescued by the life boats. It is reported that there have been several other wrecks on various parts of the coast.

COLON, Feb. 12.—The crew of the United States cruiser Kearsarge was rescued at noon on Saturday. One man was drowned. He was a second class fireman named Anderson Robbins. The old war ship was abandoned on Roncador reef with the stars and stripes still flying at her peak. The steamship City of Para, with the crew of the Kearsarge on board, will leave this port for New York on Wednesday next.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The navy department has received advices confirmatory of the Associated Press dispatches announcing the arrival of the steamer City of Para at Colon with the crew of the wrecked United States cruiser Kearsarge.

SHOTGUN WINGS A BURGLAR.

Huntington Man Wounded and Captured While on an Expedition.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., Feb. 12.—A burglar was discovered in Richards Bros.' hardware store at Roanoke, a small town east of here, early yesterday morning. A posse soon gathered and when the burglar climbed out a window they opened fire upon him. One man shot him with a shotgun. The robber returned the shots with revolvers, but without effect. He fled and started for this city. Telegrams were sent here and he was captured. His name is Henry Sullivan and his home is here. He was loaded down with stolen revolvers, razors and money.

AN ARMY SENSATION.

Col. Young's Arrest Creates a Furore in Certain Quarters.

He is Charged With Tyrannical and Capricious Conduct Towards Those Under Him.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—Charges have been preferred by Lieutenant Colonel P. M. Young against Colonel William M. Graham, commander of the forces at Presidio, adjoining this city, and the arrest of Colonel Young under orders of Colonel Graham, has caused a furore among army men here and promises a sensation such as the United States army has not had for many years. The exact nature of the charge made by Young against Graham cannot be ascertained, but it is a common report that tyrannical and capricious conduct towards his inferiors is charged. Though Colonel Young is confined to his quarters under arrest, the same secrecy is maintained as to the charges against him. It is believed, however, that he will be charged with conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

At present no one dares to talk, but it is apparent that the sympathy of officers and men is with Colonel Young. In an interview in the Call, a high army officer, whose name is withheld, says: "It is a grand climax that has had to come sooner or later. If Colonel Young had not taken it up some one else would. The commanding officer at this post, since assuming his charge, has been despotic. Ninety per cent. of the officers at this post will testify and gladly to Colonel Graham's tyrannical, overbearing, suspicious and capricious manners. No one will deny his integrity and bravery, but in all, since he has been here he has been a tyrant. I do not know the specific charges brought by Colonel Young, but, generally speaking, they are for rude and ungentlemanly conduct toward him. What the outcome will be no one can tell. I know that Colonel Young courts a trial that he may vindicate himself of any charges that may be brought against him. He has an untarnished record of thirty year's service and it is lamentable that he should now be subjected to humiliation. If this trouble had been between two captains it would be summarily disposed of, but the higher official, the greater the scandal and expense of trial. It costs money to try such cases, and if they are tried, a jury of their superior officers cannot enforce a sentence. That power is vested with the president of the United States, and unless in cases of very serious character the matter is never taken that far." It is stated that General Ruger has not received a copy of the charges against Colonel Graham or those against the officer under arrest, Colonel Young.

EIGHT FIREMEN KILLED.

Burned to Death in the Basement of a Building in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—By the explosion of a large carboy of sulphuret of carbon yesterday eight firemen were instantly smothered and burned to death and seventeen workmen were seriously injured.

The men were called out to a fire in a building on the Rue de Rabuilly. The fire started in the basement, which contained much inflammable material, besides a large quantity of drugs, chemicals and oils. They had great difficulty in getting at the fire, which was slowly eating its way among the casks and packages.

The firemen broke into the basement and with the workmen were hard at work removing goods in order to give them a better chance to fight the fire. They had succeeded in getting an opening and were playing on the fire with a line of hose when the carboy exploded.

ALL THE BIG PAPERS

Are Coming Over to the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—To all agents and members of the Associated Press: The Chicago Tribune, the Chicago Herald and the Chicago Post have withdrawn from the United Press and joined the Associated Press. The Illinois Statts-Zeitung, which some five months ago suspended the report of the Associated Press and took that of the United Press, has returned to the Associated Press and severed all relations with the United Press. As a consequence of these successions all the leading papers of Chicago are now members of the Associated Press. The service of the Chicago Tribune, Chicago Herald and the Illinois Statts Zeitung began yesterday. The service to the Chicago Post began this morning.

[Signed] MELVILLE E. STONE, General Manager.

Princess Ennue.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The princess Ennue, the little daughter of Prince Henry of Battenbourg and Princess Beatrice, who met with a serious accident while out riding in the grounds at Osborn, Isle of Wight, and it was feared was fatally injured, is recovering.

Drexel at Its Head.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—The Public Ledger appears this morning with the name of George W. Childs Drexel at the head of its editorial column as editor and publisher in place of that of the late George W. Childs.

THE GREAT STORM

Sweeps the Country From the Pacific to the Atlantic.

Covering Mother Earth With a Blanket of Snow Which Varies in Thickness from Four Inches to Four Feet.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—A blizzard of the most approved pattern, with snow and sleet and an energetic wind swept down on Chicago last night, and today raged with constantly increasing violence. Great snow drifts blocked streets, suburban trains were delayed and snow sweepers were kept incessantly in use to prevent a stoppage of the street car lines, traffic on which was badly delayed. The blizzard is the most severe that has visited Chicago for many years.

At noon the wind was blowing at the rate of seventy miles an hour with indications that the storm would continue through the night, with the coldest weather of the year. All incoming trains were from one to two hours late and the roads were becoming worse blocked all the time. The wind rushed around the down town corners with terrific force, carrying pedestrians off their feet and injuring many. Mrs. Jane B. Rahaney was hurled against a fire plug at Dearborn and VanBuren streets, and fatally injured. Many carriages on Michigan avenue, where the wind sweeps straight off the lake, were overturned, but none of the occupants were seriously injured. Lake Michigan was lashed into a fury and the waves rushed over the breakwaters and swept clear across the Illinois Central railroad tracks in Lake Front park.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 12.—After continuing for twenty-four hours and breaking all records recorded by the local weather bureau, the blizzard suspended operations at 10 o'clock this morning so far as the snow complement is concerned. A brisk wind still blows from the north, and though the mercury is not low, being 11 degrees above zero, the indications are for much colder weather tonight. The snow lies sixteen inches on the level and is badly drifted. All street car traffic is suspended, and the fortunate possessors of horses, carriages and sleighs of every description have gathered, as it were, a harvest of quarters and half dollars by conveying people of both sexes from their homes to their places of business. Not one street car line in the city is running. All trains both from the east and west are greatly delayed.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 12.—A severe sleet storm prevailed here this morning, and wires were covered with ice, giving telephone people considerable trouble and causing street cars to move slower than usual. Business is delayed accordingly.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 12.—The blizzard, which raged with such severity throughout the west last night, reached this city at 7 o'clock this morning. A fierce gale, accompanied by a heavy fall of fine, cutting snow, is in progress, and the storm promises to be a most severe one. At noon the street car service was demoralized, only an occasional car managing to get through the heavy snow drifts. On the Lake Shore road trains were reported as more or less delayed from the west, with a prospect of serious blockades before nightfall.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 12.—Today found the big blizzard in full blast. It is still snowing with a fierce west wind blowing. The snow is about twelve inches deep on the level, but badly drifted. The mercury is ten above zero.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 12.—A wild northwest gale is sweeping over the city from Lake Michigan and the air is full of fine, penetrating and drifting snow. The electric lines manage to make slow progress, but, if the storm continues, there will be an embargo on travel tonight. There is an immense sea on the lake, fully as vicious as that which engulfed about a dozen men on the water works crib last spring. Previous to the storm last night City Engineer Ben Somberg consulted United States Weather Forecaster Moore in regard to the advisability of bringing in the men now at work on the crib, but it was finally decided that they were in no danger. There are twenty men in the crib house at present, but it is thought that they are all right. Should the worst come and the crib have been swept away they can enter the air lock, which is above the water level. No anxiety is felt for their safety. Advices from the interior of the state are to the effect that the storm is raging everywhere and that railroad travel is considerably impeded.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 12.—A sleet and windstorm of unusual severity struck the city shortly after last midnight and has continued without cessation up to late this afternoon. Several inches of snow covers the ground and is still falling at a very heavy rate. Paralyzed traffic has resulted and the street cars are running only at irregular intervals. Incoming trains are badly delayed and trainmen report stormy times along the various routes.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 12.—A sleet storm reached this locality after midnight with a high northeast wind, but by noon today the temperature had risen until the ice was nearly melted and rain was falling, the wind shifting to westerly.

ONE DEAD—SEVEN SICK.

Such is the Sad Results of Eating Diseased Pork.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Feb. 12.—Mrs Clarke Kruger is dead as the result of eating trichina in pork and the remainder of the family, seven in all, are beyond hope of recovery. The family were taken ill several days ago, and physicians who were called decided that they were suffering from trichina. The doctors today announced that all the others will die.

THE COURTS.

The Circuit Court Jury Agree Upon a Verdict.

The Grand Jury Have Not Yet Made a Report—Criminal Cases on Trial.

The case of Moller vs. Baum is on trial to a jury in the superior court.

Judge Dawson was hearing the divorce case of Catherine Rear against James E. Rear this morning.

Joseph Mauler was on trial this afternoon before Justice Wilkinson. The case against Harris Copeland, for provoking his wife, was called at 1 o'clock.

County Clerk Souder has given Thomas J. Baker and Lillie M. Baker a license to wed. They are not relatives.

The will of Henrietta Hirsch has been filed. She gives $250 each to her three grand children living in New York and divides $5,000 of life insurance between her three children, Rosebella Dietsch and Mosella Godman, of this city, and Babetta Morgenthiem, of Chicago. Advances were made before her death to her other children. Mrs. Dietsch is appointed executrix of the will.

The jury in the case of Lathrop vs Pappo, which was on trial Saturday in the circuit court, agreed upon a sealed verdict at 6 o'clock Sunday morning and went to their homes. The snow storm had prevented all of them from reporting for duty at 12 o'clock today, as it did also the grand jury. The Lathrop jury reported at 2 o'clock and the verdict was $2,327 for the plaintiff. Lathrop was employed for three years and was discharged at the end of six months by Pappo. The suit was for damages at his specified salary, $150 a month, after his discharge.

Mrs. M. S. Smith has sold to Horace and Addie A. Marriotte, lot 12, Ewing's addition, for $4,000; the Land and Improvement company to John C. Peters, lot 142, Lakeside, for $3,000.

Joseph Brat, of Edgerton, who was tried last June and sentenced to the penitentiary for fifteen years on the charge of murdering Hugh Crye, made an appeal of the case Friday to the supreme court at Indianapolis.

The grand jury of Whitley county was engaged last week in an investigation of the Arnold bank and mill failure at South Whitley. One hundred and fifty farmers who were swindled out of their wheat money were examined, and as a result twenty indictments were returned against James Arnold and Thompson Arnold, of South Whitley, and Jesse Arnold, of North Manchester.

Deputy United States Marshal Tom Wilkinson has placed John Harley under arrest for sending a threatening letter, through the mails, to James Smith, a prosperous farmer living near Orland, Ind., demanding the payment to him of $25. On the top of this letter was pasted a representation of the blood red anarchist flag, marked with the word "Death" in large letters. The letter states that if he did not send on directly to Bert Foute at the Orland, Ind., postoffice with the money demanded, that an organized gang of freebooters would proceed to burn up his property. The letter reads: "We want your money and we want it quick. If you make any attempt to find out who we are it will be the worse for you. If you know what is good for you and your property, send the money quick." When arrested Harley confessed that he wrote and mailed the letter. He said that he was poor and Smith was rich, therefore there ought to be a division. He said he used the plural "we" in order to scare his intended victim.

LOCAL LINES.

There was no police court this morning.

Miss Carrie Russell, of Chicago, is visiting Miss Maud Joseph, of 9 East Wayne street.

William Denzon, the contractor, last night dislocated his left shoulder. Dr. Dunning attended.

The exercises to have taken place at the city hall this morning were postponed on account of the storm.

Owing to the storm there will be no services at the West Side Mission this evening as previously announced.

This morning the police dug a drunken man out of the snow and took him to the station. He was in great danger of perishing.

What are Your Symptoms, Sudden?

Are they a furred tongue, headache, oppression after eating, constipation? If so, you are dyspeptic and bilious, and nothing will meet your case so efficiently as Simmons Liver Regulator.

Men's Rubbers 25c, 40c and 50c at Thing & Co.'s, 36 Calhoun street.

Origin of an Old Saying.

The question is often asked as to the origin of the oft-used phrase, "Dead as a door nail," but is not always answered readily. The following explanation recently appeared in the Chicago Journal of Commerce: "The door nail in earlier times was the plate on the door upon which the old-fashioned knocker struck to arouse the inmates of the house. As the plate or nail was struck many more times than any other nail, it was assumed to be deader than other nails. Hence the phrase, 'dead as a door nail.'"

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Do Not Give Up the Church for the Lodge.

Rev. J. E. Dannacker, of the St. John Lutheran Church, Preaches Against Secret Societies.

Last evening an immense audience crowded both floors of the St. John's Lutheran church to listen to the sermon of Rev. J. P. Dannacker, the pastor, on the subject "The Folly of Giving up One's Church for a Lodge," using as his text the 11th verse of the 3rd chapter of Revelations: "Behold I come quickly: hold fast that which thou hast, that no man take thy crown."

He spoke strongly against any of the members of the congregation leaving the church to join secret societies. It would be, he said, giving away that which they knew to be grand and holy, and pure, and elevating for that about which they knew nothing at all, giving up light for darkness, a certainty for an uncertainty. The lodge is concealed in the tight fist of secrecy and when you enter it you find a sentinel at the door to whom you must give the secret password and be in possession of the grip. Christianity needs none of these things. It is open, but these lodges will not allow you to make an examination of their professed merits before you have become a member of them. They tell you that there is nothing bad in them, and ask you to take their word for it. Could there be any worse credulity than there is in these lodges?

The giving up of the church for the lodge, he said, would be exchanging liberty for slavery. The church does not ask you to keep secrets. They allow you freedom of speech, but when you enter the lodge your tongue is tied. You are muzzled. Hold fast to the church and do not give up your freedom for an oath-bound lodge.

It would be, he said, an exchange of Christ for Baal. You cannot enter the lodge without denying Jesus Christ. They say that they believe in a higher being, a supreme ruler of all, but in the lodge room you cannot confess the name of Jesus Christ because they have Mahommedans and Jews and every other religion of the world represented among the members of their orders. These lodges promise you all kinds of benefits, from a life insurance down to a brass band at your funeral, but you must not in the lodge room confess the name of Jesus Christ in the presence of a Turk.

The exchanging of the church for the lodge, the speaker said, would be giving up Heaven for hell. A man can be a most excellent Mason or Odd Fellow and not believe in Jesus Christ, and yet when he dies their brother lodge members, if their burial rituals have any force, believe that they have gone straight to Heaven.

These lodges are engaged in the work of proselyting when they come to the members of our faith and entice them to join their orders for they know that when they become members of them they are, according to our rules, severing their connection with the church.

In conclusion Pastor Dannacker urged his members to keep away from these lodges and not to have anything to do with them. It would be folly, he said, for them to give up their church, which they know to be of God, for something that they did not know anything about.

BOTH CLAIM HIM.

Bigamist Copeland's Two Wives Quarrel at the Jail.

Wife No. 1 Comes Out Victorious and No. 2 Withdraws from the Scene to Secure a Divorce.

Confined in the county jail, in this city, is a man who, judging from appearances, is decidedly thankful that he is safely housed behind iron bars. The man is Harris Copeland, the Hebrew bagamist. He is thankful to be penned up from the fact that were he free his two wives would no doubt make his life decidedly interesting, to say nothing of being unpleasant. Readers of THE SENTINEL will remember the account of the arrest of Copeland in this city. He was tracked here by wife No. 2 and was lodged in jail for attempting to get money under false pretences from a Hebrew society. It is not generally known, however, that wife No. 1, who with her two children was deserted in Omaha, Neb., has arrived in Fort Wayne. Wife No. 2 also remains in the city and both have been constant visitors at the jail to see their husband.

The prisoner does not seem as much worried over the matter as the turnkey at the jail, who has been kept in mortal terror lest both wives would take a motion to call upon their leige lord at the same time. With all his vigilance, however, this unfortunate state of affairs did come about. Wife No. 1 was holding a billing and cooing match with Copeland through the bars when wife No. 2, with her two interesting babies, came suddenly upon the pair. A scene followed in which wife No. 1 asserted her rights in unmistakable language. Copeland stood behind the bars and grinned at the unfortunate women whom he had wronged. Finally wife No. 2 withdrew and it is understood that the two women have since had an amicable settlement and that No. 2 will withdraw and seek for a divorce.

It is not likely that the law will deal harshly with the prisoner, as the bigamy was committed in another state.

A LIFE WELL LIVED.

Death in Washington Township of Samuel Kariger.

Demise of Mrs. Herman Coleman, at Her Home in Wayne Township—Others Called.

Yesterday morning at 4:30 at his residence in Washington township, occurred the death of Samuel Kariger, sr., one of the oldest and most highly respected residents of Allen county. Some weeks ago Mr. Kariger sustained severe injuries by a fall, from which he never entirely recovered. He had been in the barn lot attending to the cattle when he was accidentally pushed over a trough by one of the cows. He never got over the shock, and had a severe hemorrhage yesterday morning which took him off. The deceased was born in Knox county, Ohio, February 22, 1821, and with his parents moved to this county in 1836, settling upon the farm where he resided all his life. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary Bentz and of his union five children were born, four of whom survive. They are Catherine Baer, of Chicago; Mary Elizabeth, who resides at home; Mrs. Elsie Heintzleman, of Michigan, and John, who is also married and resides on the homestead farm. A nephew, Samuel Kariger, resides in this city, at No. 137 Harmer street. The deceased was a Christian and a life long Presbyterian. He was a man of sterling qualities, always upright and fair in his dealings with his fellow man. He was a fond and indulgent father and a kind and affectionate husband. His wife died some years ago. Mr. Kariger was also a life long reader of THE SENTINEL, having subscribed for the paper upon coming to this county, in 1836, and taking it ever since. All his children are at home to attend the funeral, which will probably be held on Wednesday morning from the family residence.

LAUER.

Sudden death overtook Mrs. Barbara Lauer, wife of Gustave Lauer, of No. 159 Taber street, on Saturday night. For some years she has been troubled with heart disease, and about 10:30 o'clock, while surrounded by her husband and children, she was taken ill and in a few moments expired. The deceased leaves besides her husband seven children. Lizzie, her daughter, died December 18. Gustave Lauer is a carpenter and well known. The funeral will be held on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock from St. Peter's Catholic church.

The surviving children are: Misses Anna and Martha, who are at home, and Mrs. Joe Miller, city; Nick Kinder, of Arcola; Paul Kinder, Mike Kinder, Frank Lauer, who lives in the city. The deceased was the mother of the late Mrs John Kalbacker, who died less than two months ago. Ever since the death of her daughter she has been very feeble. She was a loving wife and mother and respected by all who knew her. She was a native of France, and her age was fifty-nine years.

COLEMAN.

Mrs. Hiram Coleman died yesterday morning of pneumonia at her home in Wayne township, a few miles west of the city on the Huntington road. She has been very ill for some time and her death was not unexpected.

The deceased was born in Dearborn county, Ind., March 6, 1825. In 1838 she came to Fort Wayne with her parents and settled in Marion township. On December 11, 1856 she was married to Hiram Coleman, who, with her five grown children, survive her. The children are Mrs. Louis Schlandrof, S. S. Coleman, Mrs. William M. Scott and Misses Arcilla and Addie Coleman. Three brothers and one sister survive: Colonel J. W. Whitaker, of Fort Wayne; Thompson Whitaker, Belle Center, Wis.; Samuel H. Whitaker, Plano, Ill., and Mrs. Anderson, of Warsaw. The funeral will occur at 1 p. m. Tuesday from the residence, Rev. Leeper officiating.

WALTER.

Christian, the two-day-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Walter, of 142 Force street, died yesterday of convulsions. The funeral was held this morning from the residence.

THE EPISCOPAL CHOIR.

Delightful Music Rendered by Prof. Ayres' Choir Last Evening.

An enjoyable feature of the services at the Trinity Episcopal church last evening was the regular monthly program of special music rendered by the vested choir under the charge of Prof. Robert L. Ayres, the leader and organist of the choir. The offertory "Sanctus of Gounoud," with the violin obligato, arranged by Prof. Ayres and played by Mr. Hesser, was especially fine. The choir, consisting of sixteen boys, with the tenor solo so effectively sung by Gustave Wefel, rendered charming music. Their singing was noticeable by all for its pure quality of tone and its sweet bell like melody. The boys have been under the special training of Prof. Ayres and they show the remarkable advancement they have made, and prove him master of the art of voice culture that he is. He has charge of the male choir at the church which is now composed of ten men and the sixteen boys above mentioned and it is one of the best in the city.

Dr. A. J. Rauch last night paid his respects to Dr. W. H. Myers and Marion Black. He was listened to by a large number of spiritualists. The next day it snowed.

ROOT & COMPANY.

FRIDAY, FEB. 9th.

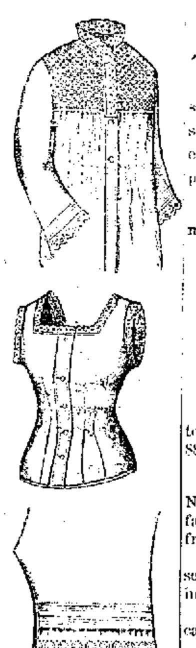
GRAND OPENING SALE

--OF--

Simon Sterns & Co.'s and

Standard Manufacturing Co.'s

Celebrated MUSIN UDERWEAR!



THE workmanship and fit of every garment is absolutely perfect. The qualities, styles and designs of Embroidery and Lace Trimmings surpass all former seasons.

Ladies who use these garments once will use no other.

Drawers, 25c up.
Skirts, 50c up.
Chemise, 25c up.
Gowns, 50c up.
Corset Covers, 15c up.

Particular attention called to the grades of gowns, at 78c, 88c and upwards.

Children's and Misses' Night Dresses, Drawers, Infants' Slips, Skirts and Aprons from the same makers.

Let every lady see the corset covers and Drawers that go into this sale at 25c.

You are cordially invited to call and examine these lines.

ROOT & COMPANY.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY FEB 10 1894

Persons Desiring THE DAILY SENTINEL served at their homes can secure it by postal card, request, or order through telephone 173. Where delivery is irregular or is late, please make immediate complaint to the office.

Telephone 650.

To make it more convenient for those desiring to send items of news to THE SENTINEL, we have placed an extra telephone in the editorial rooms. The number is 650. Anything in the news line will be gladly received over this new wire.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, Feb 10.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Sunday. For Indiana—Fair; cold wave; northwesterly winds.

NEWS NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Schlegel are boarding at 120 Harrison street.

Rev. Lepper will assist Dr. Fry in a series of meetings at Waterloo, preaching each evening next week.

Attorney Henry Colerick has been invited to address the medical students at their commencement on March 18.

Last night the Sion S. Bass post, at the G. A. R. hall, was served with a hard-tack supper by the ladies of the W. R. C.

The Fort Wayne Opera company intends to go on the road again soon. They will visit South Bend, Goshen, Elkhart, Kokomo and Peru.

The revival meetings at the St. Paul M. E. church have closed for the present. Much good has been done, over sixty uniting with the church and more to follow.

At the hall of the Occult Science society tomorrow evening Dr. A. J. Rauch will reply to the two last lectures of the Rev. Dr. Moffat on the subject of spiritualism.

The regular monthly meeting of the local union Y. P. S. C. E will be held Tuesday evening, February 13, 1894, at the Christian church, corner of Griffith and Jefferson streets. A large attendance is desired, as business of importance will be transacted.

Summit City division, No. 12, U. R. K. of P., held an election of officers at the meeting last evening and chose the following: Sir knight captain, J. V. Beal; sir knight first lieutenant, W. A. Lichtenwalter; sir knight herald, John Grund; sir knight treasurer, George Seybold; sir knight recorder, Marshal Cominscahlh; sir knight quartermaster sergeant, Charles Gross.

Flour—No Advance in Price.

City Mills, Globe Mills or Orff's Best Grade, either in barrels or sacks, $2.75 barrel.

New York Buckwheat Flour, 35c sack.

Self Rising Buckwheat, 25c sack.

Best Maple Syrup, 80c gallon.

FRUIT HOUSE.

A FEW ENTERTAIN.

Pleasant Surprise Tendered the Rev. J. M. Boggs.

A Delightful Birthday Celebration—Other Affairs and Short Notes Concerning Fort Wayneites.

Mr. Amos Richey and sister, Miss Bird, will spend Sunday in Van Wert, Ohio.

Messrs. Hugh Keegan and Neil Ninde will spend Sunday at Nindeville.

Mrs. Koch and son Erwin, of Avilla, will be the guest of friends in this city over Sunday.

Mrs. Louis Stiefel, who has been the guest of Mrs. Louis Wolf, returned to Angola today.

Mrs. Froelich, who has been the guest of Mrs. L. Frieberger, left today for her home in Detroit.

Miss Bessie Stein pleasantly entertained the S. B. club at her home, on South Harrison street, last evening.

Mrs. W. F. Graeter left today to visit for a month with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herman E. Martens, at Indianapolis.

After an illness, Miss Flora E. Miller has returned to her duties as cashier for E. W. Strack, the lumber merchant.

Mrs. McCaskey will entertain the ladies of the auxiliary to the Y. M. C. A. next Wednesday afternoon at her home, 107 West Main street.

Miss Bertha Harrison, of 22 Charles street, entertained quite a number of her friends last evening. Music and dancing were the amusements indulged in.

Misses Emma and Minnie Rosenthal will leave Monday for Wabash to attend the wedding of their cousin, Miss Etta Herf, to Mr. I. Oppenheimer, of North Manchester.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cross, who have been in the city to attend the funeral of the late Mr. Charles D. Newell, returned to their home in Alleghaney, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Newell left this afternoon for their home in Kansas.

Miss Crider and Miss Nabor, of North Manchester, are now pleasantly located in a suite of rooms with Mr. and Mrs. James Long, of 77 East Berry street. Miss Carter is the new teacher here for guitar, and Miss Naber is attending the Bannister music school.

The following invitations have been issued: "You are respectfully invited to attend a social session given by the Fort Wayne lodge, No. 155, B. P. O. Elks at their lodge rooms Monday, February 12, 1894, at 9 p. m., in honor of our fourth anniversary."

Last evening a number of friends invaded the home of Mr. and Mrs. West Johnson, on Third street, and kindly reminded the hostess of her twenty-third birthday. Among those present were: Messrs. and Mesdames. Johnson, Merriman, John Hess, John Hess, jr., William Wefel, Henline, Frank Dreker, W. F. Bahling, Jully, Houser, Pete Hull, Bahling. Misses Louise Stankey, Maggie Hess, Eva Etchey, Messrs. George Johnson, Ed. Bairly. The evening was pleasantly spent in music, games and dancing, with luncheon served at 2 o'clock.

The classes of the Bannister music school met last evening to select a chorus for an opera to be given in June.

Mrs. James Ligget arranged the very pleasant surprise party given yesterday in honor of her son Laurence's fourteenth birthday anniversary, at their home, 285 Harrison street. Games and music were enjoyed and an elegant lunch served. About twenty-four guests were present.

Next Wednesday evening Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Guild will entertain the members of the Anonymous Pedro club, at their home, on East Berry street. As this meeting will be the last of the second series of three games, the prizes will be awarded to those having the highest number of points.

Mr. George Darker pleasantly entertained a number of his gentlemen friends at his home, 77 West Butler street, last evening. Innocent games were indulged in until a late hour, and an elaborate lunch was served before the guests departed. All went home declaring the affair to have been a social success.

As yesterday was the birthday anniversary of Mr. John Ferguson, of THE SENTINEL composing rooms, Mrs. Ferguson arranged a very pleasant surprise in his honor and invited thirty-five of their friends to participate in celebrating the occasion last evening. The guests presented the host with a very handsome rocking chair. A delicious lunch was served and the whole affair was a complete success.

It became known a few days since among the friends of Rev. J. M. Boggs that his thirty-seventh birthday anniversary would occur on February 23rd, and in honor of the occasion the officers of the church and their wives last evening tendered the pastor and his family a very pleasant surprise. A number of presents were received by the host. Supper was served at 11 o'clock and altogether it was a most enjoyable affair. Those present were Messrs and Mesdames W. D. Page, O. B. Fitch, G. W. Morgan, Phiala Dickenson, William Creighton, William Harrison, William Meyers, Thomas Sinclair, E. G. Schultz, Charles Boshlin, M. S. Willson, William Ditlendorfer; Dr. Chambers, Mrs. J. W. Donovan and Mrs. M. C. Moon.

With the near approach of St. Valentine's day entertainments that will be in keeping with the sentiment of the occasion are projected, and many pretty ideas are evolved from the original minds of the youthful hostesses. The invitations should be written on heart-shaped bits of cardboard. These may be quite plain or have a tiny Cupid or a golden arrow done in water colors in one corner. The refreshments, of course, partake of the same general form, the ices representing doves billing and cooing, the cakes in the form of pink hearts, etc. The decorations of the table could be a floral center in bright poinsetta leaves forming a bleeding heart, while over the cloth could be true lover's knots done in carnations and maiden-hair ferns. Before the entrance to the supper room there should be a choice of billet doux from two baskets, the little envelopes done up in baby ribbon and containing within an appropriate sentiment painted on violet ribbon. The beau and belle whose ribbon match go to supper together.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Ladies' Missionary society of the First Presbyterian church held yesterday afternoon, papers were read by Mrs. C. F. Nieschang, on "China," and by Mrs. M. H. Sechler, on "The Indians." The annual business meeting was then held and the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President—Miss C. B. Sharp.

Foreign Vice President—Mrs. D. W. Moffat.

Home Vice President—Mrs. L. D. Keil.

Secretary of Literature—Miss Mary Bong.

Home Secretary—Mrs. W. L. Greenawalt.

Foreign Secretary—Miss Merica Hoagland.

Home Treasurer—Mrs. E. F. Yarnelle.

Foreign Treasurer—Mrs. E. H. McDonald.

The president and vice presidents will compose a committee to arrange a program for the new year's work.

Last evening Prof. M. A. Brannon delightfully entertained the boys of his Sunday school class at a popcorn party, at the Stone cottage.

Miss Hadjo Dawson has issued invitations for a party to be given at her home, on West Wayne street, from 4 to 7, on Tuesday.

Phil Hyman, of Myers & Neuman, gent's furnishers, will soon wed a south side lady.

Strawberries for Saturday Afternoon.

First of the season.

Choice Florida Strawberries, 40c qt.

Nice Large Pineapples, 25c each.

And all kinds of Fresh, Southern Vegetables.

FRUIT HOUSE.

Change of Business.

To Whom it May Concern:

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 1, 1894.

This is to certify that the firm of Kyle & Plumadore, music dealers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. H. A. Plumadore retiring. Mr. Frank A. Neuhaus will associate himself with Mr. W. D. Kyle, under the firm name of The Kyle Music Co., who will assume all liabilities of the old firm of Kyle & Plumadore and will collect all outstanding accounts. All whose accounts are past due, please call and settle at once.

W. D KYLE.
H. A. PLUMADORE,
F. A. NEUHAUS

A fine line of Fall and Winter Suitings, Overcoatings and Trouserings at prices to suit the the times.

PERRY N. DE HAVEN,
23-6tf 34 E. Berry St.

Call and examine the fine line of Chickering and other pianos selected by Karn & Nelson while in New York and Boston last week. These goods surpass anything ever shipped into Fort Wayne. Call, examine and be convinced.

No 9 East Columbia street.

Money to Loan.

$300 and $3,000, at 7 per cent., on mortgage security. Emo & Son, room 1, Foster block.

Sugars—Still Selling at the Old Price.

No advance with us.

Powdered and Crushed, 4½c lb.

Standard Granulated, 4½c lb.

Standard A Sugar, 4c lb.

Good Brown 3c; Choice Extra C, 3½ lb.

FRUIT HOUSE.

MONEY TO LOAN

On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, rooms 35 and 36, Bank Block. 2tf

Greater Than Ever

Is the Demand for our Trousers.

THE exceptional values we are offering in FINE, WELL-MADE PANTS will not be duplicated again this season. Others may advertise to sell you pants at a low price, but when you compare them with what we are affering its the opinion of most people that its a very good price they are asking.

Our Sale is Bonifide.

We advertise to sell you pants that are worth $6.00 and $5.00 for

$3.78,

And we're doing it.

We advertise to sell you pants that are worth $4.00 and $3.50 for

$2.48.

And we're doing it.

We advertise to sell you pants that are worth $3.00 and $2.50 for.

$1.98.

And we're fulfilling our contract to the letter.

Sam, Pete & Max.



PROF. FINN, Practical Optician.

Office Up Stairs, No 25 Calhoun Street.

Where he can be CONSULTED FREE in regard to defective eyes, and the adoption of Spectacles and Eyeglasses.

Errors of Refraction. Defects of sight of the eye are daily assuming more importance and engaging more attention from our most able and scientific oculists. I have made the adoption of spectacles a special study 15 years.

Eyes of Different Focus. As many eyes on careful examination are found to be of different focus, it is highly necessary that such eyes should be fitted by a competent optician. On examination with the ophthalmoscope, as the ordinary test with the optometer, or test type, cannot be relied upon in such cases.

Blunders in Fitting. There is more injury done than people are aware of by improperly fitted glasses. Too strong, too weak, too narrow, too wide, to big, too little, poor glasses, poorly made, are a few of the most glaring faults. Daily does the result of this ignorance upon the part of incompetent dealers in spectacles, come before me in distressing cases of permanently impaired vision.

He keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of Spectacles, suitable for Hypermetropia (far sight), Myopia (near sight), Presbyopia (old sight), and makes to order all styles of compound lenses, suitable for simple or compound Astigmatism (blurred vision at certain angles). His facilities for properly fitting spectacles are second to none, and he guarantees satisfaction in all cases.

Blue steel frame, first quality lenses, $1 pr. Bronze steel frame, French crystal lenses, $1.50 pair. Nickel steel frame, German crystal lenses, $2.50 pair. Aluminum frames, Rock crystal lenses, $3.50 pair. Aluminum frames, Brazilian Pebble stone, $5.00 pair.

OFFICE HOURS, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

CHEAP MEATS.



Leikauf Bros. & Bash

PACKING HOUSE,

Foot of Hanover Street. Take East Main Street Car.

Whole Hogs, Beef by the quarter, Leaf Lard, Spare Ribs, Pork Cuttings, Pigs Feet, Back Bones. Beef and Hog Casings. Liver given away.

Just received another large consignment of those New and Select VALENTINES Direct from Bavaria.

LEHMAN BOOK AND NEWS COMPANY,

81 Calhoun Street.

They also have had several Export Orders.

Furnan Dancing Academy.

Classes are as follows:

BEGINNERS—Monday and Thursday Evening.

ADVANCED—Tuesday and Friday Evening.

Private lessons given at the Hall in the Foster Block at any time. Pupils may enter classes at any time.

The best flour on earth. Call for White Loaf and Silver Wedding. 14f

Stanton's Photos are the best.

HOMELESS!

++++ ✻

PERHAPS TO BE

✻ ++++

PENNILESS!

OUR STORE has been rented away from us by a large Banking House. We have to get out. We have no place to go; no place in the city to store our stock. Everything looks black as night. Our prospects are destroyed. Our hopes are crushed. All that is left for us to do is to save what we can from the wreck, before a hungry pack of creditors fasten their fangs upon our throat and take everything there is left. To avoid this last calamity and to get out of our store before we can be ejected, we have determined to sell our stock speedily and quickly, thereby save the only chance from ruin and destruction. With this in view, we have determined to forget all thoughts of cost and value and by one bold, determined stroke gain a portion of what is left us in a limited time and save, at least, our reputation intact. The future must take care of itself, this is sure. We promise you, Lauferty will not desert the place of his birth, the home of his friends, to start anew among strangers. To regain that which he has lost, perhaps another thing is left us to gain ascendency besides the risky enterprise of merchandizing. Who knows? Who can tell? The supreme question now is to unload our stock with which we are hampered, to get rid of the millstone which is dragging us down the maelstrom of financial ruin, unless we succeed by a quick and determined effort to sell out and quit the business.

WE Shall close Our Store MONDAY, ALL DAY, to mark down Stock, and beginning TUESDAY MORNING, February 13th, at 9 o'clock, and continuing until our entire stock is disposed of, at prices untold of, unheard of ever before. Every department, Men's, Boy's and Children's, included in this Quittance Sale.

Furnishing Goods.

Men's Lawn Handkerchiefs, 10c and 15c values, 1c.
Paper Collars, 15c boxes, 1c.
All Linen Collars, 15 and 20c values, 9c.
Silk Web Suspenders, 25c and 35c values, 15c.
Seamless Half Hose, 4c.
Silk Teck Scarfs, 35c and 25c grades, 15c.
Unlaundried Shirts, 50c and 35c grades, 21c.
Underwear, 75 and 50c grades, 25c.
Fine Underwear, 50c, 75c and $1.00, worth double and triple.

Now is the time to Buy Confirmation Suits for Your Boys.

Men's Overcoats and Ulsters!

Boys' Overcoats and Ulsters!

Children's Overcoats and Ulsters!

$35, $30, $25, $20, $15, $10, $5, $4 and $3 grades all go at half price, no matter how low the prices are now. Suits for all mankind, big or small

AT $1.95, $2.95, $3.95, $4.95, $5.95, $6.95 — WORTH UP TO $20.00 — AT $7.95, $8.95, $9.95, $10.95, $11.95

HATS and CAPS.

For Boys, from 9c up to 69c, worth 50c to $1.50.

For Men, from 29c up to $2.98, worth 50c to $4.50.

STETSON, MILLER, KNOX AND DUNLAP BLOCKS INCLUDED.

We can not begin to enumerate all the bargains in store for you. All we can say, come, help us unload, help us out of our trouble. Will give you $2 and more for every dollar.

THE C. O. D.,

73, 75 & 77 CALHOUN ST.

SALE TO QUIT BUSINESS.

WANTED.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. 222 West Berry street. 9-2t

WANTED—Travelling salesman or have line side line. The Doucet Cigar Co., Lynchburg Va. 1-3m

WANTED—At 42 West Main street, boarders, day or week. Terms $3.50 per week or 20 cents a meal. Mrs. E. Powell. 13-1mo

WANTED—Reliable man in each good town, to open small office and handle my goods. Stamp and references. A. T. Morris, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Everybody to know that I clean and repair all kinds of sewing machines at reasonable prices. Work guaranteed. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Address, W. F. M., 40 Wells street, city. 5-6t

MANAGER WANTED—To appoint salesmen to sell the Rapid Dish Washer. Washes and dries the dishes in two minutes without wetting the fingers. $75 a week and all expenses. Easy position, no capital; no hard work; can make $100 a week. Address W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 11, Columbus, Ohio. 27-10

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms at 40 East Lewis street. 13-1t

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room, with all modern conveniences. Call at 50 East Washington street. 15-1t

FOR RENT—A hall over 176 Calhoun St.; heated and lighted with natural gas. Inquire of P. E. Cox. 3-1t

FOR RENT—Two well furnished rooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Inquire at 44 West Washington street. 13-1f

FOR RENT—Three office rooms, above Klingenburg's drug store, 80 Calhoun street. Inquire at drug store below. 9-2t

FOR RENT—Very desirable front rooms, two squares from postoffice, can be used for light housekeeping, at 81 East Washington street. 13-2t

FOR RENT—Offices in the Arcade, $8; storeroom $25 per month. Cheapest rents in the city, considering location—West Berry street, 80 feet off Calhoun. 5-1f

FOR RENT—After January 1st, a suite of four rooms on second floor above the Singer sewing machine Co. on West Wayne street, only few doors from Calhoun street. For particulars, call at the Sentinel office. tf

FOR RENT—Grocery and meat market, 208 Harmer street; show cases, counters, scales, shelving, gas lights, store with gas; meat market with all tools and cooler. Rent, $25 per month. Both places good bargains and good location. M. Frank. 17-1m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Good horse, wagon and harness. Will sell cheap if sold this week. Call at 86 Barr street. 5-6t

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Farm of 365 acres in one tract or divided; also, 22 acres, 100 acres, 80 acres, 40 acres and 12 acres. Good bargains. For particulars call at 23 Calhoun St., H. W. Niswonger, M. D. 27-1m

FOR SALE—Fifty from 4 to 10 room houses, prices from $600 up; 30 lots from $100 up; lot to exchange for large size carriage horse; improved farms for sale or exchange; money to loan in sums from $100 to $10,000, interest reasonable. Romy & Robilya, room 22, Bank Block. 15w 3tf

FOR EXCHANGE—I have a good little house in a desirable part of the city, worth $1,500. I will exchange this property and pay $500 cash for another house and lot worth $2,000. Call on or address, W. D., 17 East Creighton avenue. 5-6t

LOST.

LOST—Fur dog, seven months old; answers to the name of Dock. Liberal reward paid for his return to 20 Chicago St. 6-6t

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHERRY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and residence, 36 Madison street. Specialty—Diseases of women. Office hours, from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.; from 1 p. m. to 3 p. m. Telephone No. 471.

HUMANE SOCIETY NOTICE.

All parties having knowledge of acts of cruelty to animals or children will greatly favor and assist the Fort Wayne Humane Society by telephoning or writing such information to Officer Schlandrec, 32 Clinton street. Telephone No. 36.

.ELY'S Cream Balm

Cleanses the Nasal Passages Allays Pain and Inflammation. Heals the Sores Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Try the Cure.



HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied in each Nostril and is agreeable. Price, 50 cents, at druggists; by mail, registered, 60c. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York.

BALD HEADS

NO CURE, NO PAY. NO MUSTACHE, NO PAY.

DANDRUFF CURED.

I will take Contracts to grow hair on the head or face with those who can call at my office or at the office of my agents, provided the head is not glossy, or the pores of the scalp not closed. Where the head is shiny or the pores closed, there is no cure. Call and be examined free of charge. If you cannot call, write to me. State the exact condition of the scalp and your occupation. PROF. G. BIRKHOLZ, Room 1011 Masonic Temple, Chicago. Ask your Druggist for my cure.

For sale by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

Aluminum vs. Magnesia.

The use of aluminum in place of magnesium for the production of flash-light is strongly advocated by Prof. Glasenapp. He states that aluminum, if employed in the form of bronze powder, is not only equal to magnesium as a source of light in taking photographs by flashlight, but that it is really much cheaper than the latter. The following is stated to be the proper mixture for the purpose: Aluminum powder 31.7 parts by weight, sulphide of antimony 13.8 parts, and potassium chlorate 61.5 parts, the same precautions being taken in preparing the mixture as in the case of the magnesium flashlight. In regard to the rapidity of combustion of such a mixture one-seventeenth of a second has been found out; two grams of the mixture were burned in a small heap, two cm. long and one cm. wide. And in respect of chemical intensity, Prof. G. states that he found by exposing gelatine plates beneath a Warnerke actinometre to the light of said mixture and to that of other mixtures prepared with magnesium, the employment of equal quantities of the metals resulted in a superior light from aluminum, though not of considerable amount. The speed of combustion is ascertained to be slower—about one-fifth of a second—if a mixture is used composed of thirty parts, by weight, of aluminum powder and seventy parts of potassium chlorate.

Gold in the East.

Annam, a French protectorate in Asia, has a silver coin that weighs as much as fifteen United States dollars. The largest gold coin in circulation is the "loof," which also belongs to the oriental French colony mentioned above. This monster gold dish will weigh as much as 325 American gold dollars and, although weighty and awkwardly large, are considered valuable property. The gold piece which comes next in size to the "loof" is the "obang" of Japan, a coin containing about $55 worth of pure gold.

Satisfactorily Proven.



Monahan—Phwat's the throuble ye've been in, Horgan?

Horgan—Oi wor at Dempsey's weddin', begorra!

Monahan—An' yo had a ruction there, Oi sippose?

Horgan—Faith we had! They tould me Casey was the best man; an', av coorse, thot was more than Oi cud shtand;—but, begob, he was!

RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

The Storm Delays Trains on All Roads.

Engineers and Firemen Being Dismissed in Various Parts of the Country—Local and Personal.

The most severe snow storm of the past decade struck this city at 4 o'clock this morning. The heavy fall of snow was accompanied by a severe northeast wind and by 7 o'clock the storm had assumed the form of a robust blizzard. The snow soon piled up in great heaps in places and shifted so rapidly from one spot to another that all efforts to keep the walks clear were abandoned early in the day, and the citizen whose business compelled him to go out had a tough time of it.

The storm did not reach its worst until about 8 o'clock and all the early morning trains arrived in this city on time. Those due here at noon and later, however, were from one to three hours behind schedule time. At the depot the wind piled the snow upon the tracks so rapidly that a gang of shovelers were unable to do much in the way of clearing the tracks, and a novel scene was the futile efforts of the south-bound Grand Rapids train to start unaided upon its journey. The train consisted of three day coaches, a baggage and a mail car. The drive wheels of the engine would spin around upon the packed snow and the train would remain stationary. After wasting thirty-eight minutes in this manner a switch engine was called upon and the train finally got started, only, perhaps, to encounter more snow drifts and further delays before it reaches its destination.

While passenger trains had a hard time of it, freight trains had a worse time, and were snowbound at various points along the roads. The west-bound Wabash train No. 97 was nearly a quarter of an hour in crossing Calhoun street, and it was going down grade at that. A switch engine "stuck" with six box cars on Calhoun street and for ten minutes could not move in either direction. It was east bound but was finally compelled to divide its train before it could pass the depot, where the drift of snow was the greatest. No freight trains other than those carrying perishable freights were sent out from the city today.

On the street car line all efforts to run cars were abandoned at 8 o'clock. The cars started out at the usual hour, but were unable to make headway against the storm and were over two hours in making their first trip. Finally, as the storm increased in severity, the cars became entirely snowbound and were not even able to reach the barns.

LAYING OFF TRAINMEN.

Thirty-eight engineers and forty-five firemen have been dismissed from the service of the Chicago and Erie road since January 1. All of the unfortunate men are residents of Huntington. Fourteen of the company's engines were "white-leaded" and are now standing upon a siding in the yards, awaiting a revival of business. The same condition of affairs exists on other lines, though, perhaps, not to such a great extent. On the Fort Wayne road a dozen firemen were dismissed and five or six engineers put back to firing last Saturday. It was also ordered that the train crews' trips should be limited to twenty four on the west end and twenty-six on the east end of the division. This is done to give employment to as many men as possible.

MINOR MENTION.

Jos. Bracht, Nickel Plate engineer, has been suffering with rheumatism for some days.

The Bass foundry is closed today, but will be in operation the remainder of the week.

William Leach and John McGowan, boilermakers in the Pittsburg shops, are off duty today.

All the employes of the lumber yards of Rhinesmith & Simonson are off duty today on account of the storm.

Fred Tegeders is very ill with lung fever. He is the fireman at the factory of Rhinesmith & Simonson.

James Leach, son of Boilermaker John T. Leach, has recovered from the effects of a dose of ammonia, taken several days ago through mistake.

The Studebaker Wagon works, at South Bend, which have for some months been working only four days per week, will hereafter run six days a week.

James Roach, helper for Blacksmith John Slater, of the Pittsburg shops, is sick today. William Roach, son of James, is also much worse today. There is but little hope of his recovery.

W. Kiel, F. Lentz and W. Wartenbee, employes of the Pittsburg blacksmith shops, failed to report for duty this morning. All live a good distance from the shop and they were probably snow bound.

The Lake Erie and Western shops, at Peru and other places, are working with a half force five days per week. The force is divided into two gangs, each gang working two and a half days each week.

Trainmaster C. F. Sisler, of the Wabash, was here yesterday.

Machinist John Franks, of the Pittsburg shops, is sick and off duty.

Pittsburg engine No. 89 came into the shops this morning with a broken frame.

Mrs. Otis Oberchain, wife of the Pittsburg baggageman, is visiting friends in Bucyrus, Ohio.

Enoch Cox, storekeeper at the Pittsburg shops, went to Chicago this morning on business for the company.

M. O. Ginty, conductor on the Pittsburg road, has suffered a relapse and is again quite ill. This will be painful news to the genial conductor's many friends.

The contract for building the Southern Pacific railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at New Orleans has been awarded to the Phoenix Bridge company, of Phoenixville, Pa. Consideration, $5,000,000.

It is stated that the Chicago and Southeastern is now four months behind in its pay to its last batch of employes, yet the company proposes to extend its line from Anderson to Muncie, it is stated, as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

The boats which have run between Toledo and Buffalo for two years past in connection with the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City road will not run the coming summer, and President Calloway is negotiating for other boats to take their place.

Henry Mennewish, who came down from Auburn Saturday to attend the funeral of his cousin, Mrs. Henry Daseler, called at the Pittsburg shops this morning to see his old comrades. Henry looks well and is evidently prospering at his new home.

To relieve the worthy poor of Pittsburg Robert Pitcairn, superintendent of the Pennsylvania between that city and Altoona, has asked the employes to donate the earnings of one day the present month. Over $1,000, it is expected, will be raised in this manner.

The Union Pacific is pursuing its independent policy as regards naming passenger rates, and is throwing so many obstacles in the way of adjusting matters that there seems to be no possibility of an early settlement of the trans-continental line troubles.

A number of the employes of the Pittsburg car shop are off duty today on account of not being able to reach the shop through the severe storm. On the list of absentees are H. Beck, E. Leach, J. McCarthy, J. C. F. Kickley, N. Gasser, J. Junk, W. Krudop, F. Scheiferstein and N. Knapp.

Thus far this year the Illinois steel rail mills have received orders for 75,000 tons of new rails, which will keep the works in operation for some time. In 1893 the works did the smallest business of any one year in its history, turning out but 218,000 tons; 425,000 tons is its average production a year since 1877.

Richmond and Logansport are each discussing the electric light question with a view of putting in plants which shall be owned exclusively by the citizens. Logansport's council has decided to go ahead with the project, providing that a plant can be put in for $30,000. Richmond's councilmen are undecided as to the best system, with a majority in favor of the Fort Wayne.

The friends of John Collins will be pleased to learn that he is rapidly regaining control of the muscles of his throat and is now able to talk quite comfortably. Our readers will remember that Mr. Collins was stricken with paralysis while working in the Pittsburg shops about four weeks ago. For several days he was unable to swallow and food was administered through rubber tubes.

Jerry Stanford, of the Pittsburg tank shop, one of the most social fellows in the world, was fifty-eight years old Saturday. In honor of the anniversary a number of the shopmates and friends of Mr. Stanford assembled at his home on South Calhoun street Saturday evening and were treated to an oyster supper, followed by cigars, cards and a general good time. Those present say they were never more royally entertained.

Judge Dundy says the Union Pacific trainmen are employes of the United States, because that railroad is in the hands of a receiver. If this is a correct view of the case, then the employes ought to be paid on the basis of the government working day, which is eight hours, instead of on the corporation basis of ten to eighteen hours. Some of the leaders of the railway organizations think this position can be maintained and, it is understood, they will work with that end in view.

Through New York-Chicago trains are not paying running expenses at present and unless there is an improvement in business very soon some radical changes in the train service between those points may be looked for. In fact it is rumored that the Pennsylvania's limited trains are to be taken off the road. Whether or not there is any foundation to the rumor is not known here, but such a move is feared by the trainmen, who would be affected should it occur. A week ago a Chicago paper stated that the Pennsylvania, the Lake Shore and the Baltimore and Ohio railroads had entered into a pool on Chicago and New York business and would run only three trains daily between those cities. When that statement became known here it caused considerable anxiety among the trainmen, for they felt that such a change in the train service would result in some of them losing their positions. It takes the fares of twenty-eight passengers to defray the expenses of running the limited from New York to Chicago.

An Important Difference.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not affected with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a costive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

A Kansas Man's Experience.

Mr. Albert Favorile, of Arkansas City, Kan., wishes to give our readers the benefit of his experience with colds. He says: "I contracted a cold early last spring that settled on my lungs, and hardly recovered from it when I caught another that hung on all summer and left me with a hacking cough which I thought I never would get rid of. I had used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy some fourteen years ago with much success, and concluded to try it again. When I had got through with one bottle my cough had left me, and I have not suffered with a cough or cold since. I have recommended it to others, and all speak well of it." 50 cents bottles for sale by druggists.

Mothers, Be sure and use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for your children while cutting teeth. It is the best remedy of all. May3codawly

An Editor's Recommendation.

Mr. C. F. Davis, editor of the Bloomfield, Iowa, Farmer, says: "I can recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to all sufferers with colds and croup. I have used it in my family for the past two years and have found it the best I ever used for the purposes for which it is intended. 50 cent bottles for sale by druggists.

A PARISIAN AUDIENCE.

An American Girl Found It Very Easy to Attract Attention.

"I can cap that story," said Amy. "You don't know I had my stage aspirations, did you? But I assure you I was applauded, at the Theater Francais, not three months ago. I went one night with some friends to see Adrienne Lecouvreur at the house of Moliere. We had a box at the back of the house and half way to the roof.

"Well, after the third act I was so tired I got up and moved about a bit. When they began to knock like the Macbeth porter to show that the curtain was going up I came back to my place in the front of the box and stood by my chair a minute, talking to my friends and looking about me. Mind you, the curtain had not gone up and it was rather dark, but applause broke out first in the stalls, then all over the house, and laughter and calls accompanied it. I looked about eagerly, hoping to see some celebrity, but, though the noise increased, I was still in the dark as to why. At last I and everybody else in the box saw that all faces were turned our way.

"Yes, if you'll believe, it was all because I was standing up in that box, or because I was standing up after their old rappings had begun. I don't pretend to know now just what their idea was, but any way when I dropped into my seat they stopped.

"An American audience wouldn't act that way if a woman sat on the front of a box and swung her feet over. An usher would go for a policeman if necessary, but the whole house, especially if it were the swellest house in town, wouldn't rise up and guy her.

"Countrified I call it, if it was in Paris!"

A PETRIFIED CAT.

Four Years Ago He Was a Pet in a Brooklyn Armory.

They are singing "The Cat Came Back!" at the Forty-seventh regiment armory, Brooklyn. The cat in question was known as "Rats." Now he is nothing but stone, and for four years past the rats and mice infesting the rifle range in the basement have looked upon him with astonishment. The animal is now exhibited in one of the company rooms. It is hung up with silken cord, and has a silken bow at the end of its tail.

A little over four years ago the cat was the pet of the armory. It had only one enemy, a colored marker in the rifle range. The marker was in the habit of chasing it from one company room to another. Once after chasing the cat he cornered it, as he thought, in the vestibule of the main entrance, but it escaped from him down the steps leading to the rifle range. He chased after it, but it disappeared, and its whereabouts remained a mystery until a few days ago.

Two weeks ago it became necessary to make some change at the rear of the rifle range in the cellar. Back of the target is an iron sheeting and between it and the wall beyond is a space of several inches. There it was that "Rats" met his fate. While laborers were at work making repairs, one of them saw a cat in a crouching position in the space between the iron sheeting of the rifle range and the armory wall.

When it paid no attention to his calls he threw a pick at it. Still the animal refused to budge. It was then dug out and found to be thoroughly petrified.

Money Saved Is Money Earned.

Wife—You must take me to the opera to-morrow night. Now, you needn't say that times are hard and money scarce, and all that. Everybody else goes, and I'm going—so there!

Husband (a smart man)—Of course we'll go. I saw the new prima-donna on the street to-day—the most entrancingly beautiful creature heaven ever made. Such eyes! Such hair! Such perfect features! I wouldn't miss the opera for the world! Money is very scarce, though.

Wife—If money is scarce, why didn't you say so before? Never mind the opera. We'll go to the Old Ladies' Dime sociable instead.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

HOW HE KEPT HIS VOW.

When Lincoln Got His Chance, He Hit Slavery a Hard Blow.

On the 22d day of September, 1862, the most glorious date in the history of the republic, the proclamation of emancipation was issued. Lincoln had reached the generalization of all argument upon the question of slavery and freedom—a generalization that never has been and probably never will be excelled.

"In giving freedom to the slave we assure freedom to the free."

This is absolutely true. Liberty can be retained and can be enjoyed only by giving it to others. The spendthrift saves, the miser is prodigal. In the realm of freedom waste is husbandry. He who puts chains upon the body of another shackles his own soul.

The moment this proclamation was issued the cause of the republic became sacred. From that moment the north fought for the human race. From that moment the north stood under the blue and stars—the flag of nature—sublime and free.

In 1831 Lincoln saw in New Orleans a colored girl sold at auction. The scene filled his soul with indignation and horror. Turning to his companions he said, "Boys, if I ever get a chance to hit slavery, I'll hit it hard." The helpless girl, unconsciously, had planted in a great heart the seed of the proclamation.

Thirty-one years afterward the chance came, the oath was kept and to 4,000,000 slaves—men, women and children—was restored liberty, the jewel of the soul. In the history, in the fiction of the world there is nothing more intensely dramatic than this.—Robert G. Ingersoll.

The House Where He Died.

The house on Tenth street, Washington, where Lincoln was carried to die after he was shot in Ford's theater, is



THE HOUSE ON TENTH STREET.

still standing, substantially as it was then. It is marked with a small marble tablet bearing the words:

PRESIDENT A. LINCOLN
Died in This House,
April 15, 1865.

HE HAD NO "GREAT POLICY."

Mr. Lincoln Thought It Lucky For the Country That He Had Not.

Hon. John M. Palmer of Illinois, in the course of a long interview upon Lincoln, told a correspondent the following story which sheds significant light upon the character of the great rail splitter:

"I went to see him," said Mr. Palmer, "by appointment at 9 o'clock in the morning. I sat in the anteroom a long time, while Buckingham of Connecticut walked in and out of Lincoln's room several times. At last Buckingham left and I went in. I found Lincoln with a towel round his neck getting ready to shave.

"'Got to get shaved sometime, Palmer,' he said. 'I couldn't shave while Buckingham was here, but you are home folks, and it doesn't matter with home folks.'

"We chatted till the barber reached his mouth, when he couldn't talk without running the risk of getting cut. There was a pause. During it I thought of the great war that was going on and of the man near me conducting it.

"'Mr. Lincoln,' I said, 'if I had known there was going to be so great a rebellion, I should never have thought of going to a one horse town for a one horse lawyer for president.'

"Lincoln stretched forth his arms, pushed the barber aside and abruptly wheeled round to me. I thought he was angry because of what I had said, but he replied:

"'Nor I either. It's lucky for this country no man was chosen who had a great policy and would have stuck to it. If such a man had been chosen, this rebellion would never have reached a successful conclusion. I have had no great policy, but I have tried to do my duty every day, hoping that the morrow would find that I had done right.'

"And that," said the senator, "was the last time I saw Lincoln alive."—Exchange.

Rhymes Attributed to Lincoln.

An old friend of mine named Cabaniss recently told me that Abraham Lincoln worked for his father in 1832. At that time a great rise occurred in the Sangamon river, and a steamboat, taking advantage of the high water, came up the stream. My friend was then a child, and the whistling of the boat frightened him. Lincoln, then a tall, angular young man, took him in his arms and carried him aboard the boat. After the departure of the craft Lincoln wrote some rhymes about the incident, one verse of which the Cabaniss family preserved. It ran thus:

The Illinois suckers, green and raw,
Collected on the Sangamon
To see a boat come up the stream;
They surely thought it was a dream.

For this doggerel he invented a melody, and he and others sang it. The song never found its way into print. The elder Cabaniss always told his children that the amiable, kindly Lincoln would develop into a great man.—San Antonio (Tex.) Letter.

One of the Marvels of History.

Abraham Lincoln is assuredly one of the marvels of history. No land but America has produced his like. The destined chief of a nation in its most perilous hour was the son of a thriftless and wandering settler, bred in the most sordid poverty. He had received only the rudiments of education, and though he afterward read eagerly such works as were within his reach it is wonderful that he should have attained as a speaker and writer a mastery of language and a pure as well as effective style. He could look back smiling on the day when his long shanks appeared bare below the shrunken leather breeches which were his only nether garment. His frame was gaunt and grotesque, but mighty.

He had a strong and eminently fair understanding, with great powers of patient thought, which he cultivated by the study of Euclid. In all his views there was a simplicity which had its source in the simplicity of his character. His local popularity was due largely to his humor. At the same time he was melancholy, touched with the pathos of human life, fond of mournful poetry, religious, though not orthodox, with a strong sense of an overruling providence, which when he was out of spirits sometimes took the shape of fatalism. His melancholy was probably deepened by his gloomy surroundings and by misadventures in love.—Goldwin Smith.

A Sensitive Point.

The Widow Grangely had an important case in court. She knew that if she should win her condition thereafter would be one of financial ease, and she had accordingly employed the most effective lawyer in the county. When the case came to trial, the shrewd lawyer saw that his road to success lay through the emotions of the jurymen.

"Gentlemen," said he, "look at this poor woman. Is she not enough to excite the pity of any beholder? Decrepitude has not spared her, and age is fast spreading its blight upon her once fair face. Eh?"—

"You stop right where you are!" exclaimed the widow. "I need the money that might come out of this case, but I'll be hanged if you shall stand up there and call me old."

The lawyer hastened to her side and said, "Why, madam, I must talk that way or lose the case."

"I don't care if you do have to talk that way, you shan't. I'd rather lose the whole thing than be called old. I am just as good looking as I ever was, and I want you to understand that fact. Decrepit, indeed! I'll bet I could gather you up and throw you over a 10 rail fence right now. If you want to talk about the law there is in the case, go ahead, but if you call me old again we'll fight, that's all."—Arkansaw Traveler.

Suicidal Marriage.

He was engaged to the girl, but he would not carry out the contract, though he refused to give her up.

She had coaxed him at first to give up his foolish notion, but he wouldn't have it, and finally she kicked out of the traces.

"Why don't you stop fooling," she said, "and marry me?"

"My dear," he pleaded, "marriage in my case would be suicide."

"Suicide! What do you mean?"

"I mean that I am so poor I could not hire a cook."

"Well," she urged bravely, "what of that? I am strong and well and can do the cooking until you are rich enough to hire a cook."

"I know that, my dear love," he murmured, taking her face in his hands, "it is your cooking that I am afraid of." And young love's dream was split wide open.—Detroit Free Press.

An Explanatory Epitaph.

The following epitaph is to be found in the Cross kirkyard, Shetland, on a handsome monument:

DONALD ROBERTSON,
Born 1st January, 1785; died 4th June, 1848; aged sixty-three years. He was a peaceful and quiet man, and to all appearance a sincere Christian. His death was very much lamented, which was caused by the stupidity of
LAWRENCE TULLOCH, OF CLOTHISTER,
who sold him nitre instead of epsom salts, by which he was killed in the space of three hours after taking a dose of it.
—Youth's Companion.

A Coward.

"Have you had your new house insured, Mrs. Dwight?"

"Yes."

"Your husband is afraid of fire, then?"

"Mercy, yes! He will leave the house any time before he will make one."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Her Three Meals Made One.

Mrs. Hoardman—Science tells us that a man would do very well on one meal a day instead of the three we all take.

Mr. Jiggers (the star boarder)—And I perceive, madam, that you are in thorough sympathy with science.—Chicago Record.

A Common Effect.

"Do you think," said Willie Wishington, "that it actually hurts a man to be hit with one of Cupid's arrows?"

"No," replied Belle Pepperton. "As a rule he merely becomes senseless for a time."—Washington Star.

His Course.

"Now," said the medical professor, "if a man were brought to you, Mr. Hawkins, suffering from an unmistakable case of smallpox, what would you do?"

"I'd light out," said Hawkins.—Harper's Bazar.

Long A. Fleece.

"In that piece of bric-a-brac all your rich relative left you?" inquired the visitor.

"Yes, sir," sighed the poor relation. "My vase is my fortune."—Chicago Tribune.

Making Money.

Wool—You wouldn't cash Bacon's check for $50, and yet you let him borrow $5.

Van Pelt—Well, $45 is worth saving, isn't it?—Puck.

Opinionable Item.

Dialogue between two beggars:

"Are you blind by nature?"

"No; only by profession."—Texas Siftings.

LYDIA E.



PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound

Is a positive cure for all those painful

Ailments of Women.

It will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, of the Womb, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the *Change of Life*. Every time it will cure

Backache.

It has cured more cases of Leucorrhœa than any remedy the world has ever known. It is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels Tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. That

Bearing-down Feeling

causing pain, weight, and backache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in harmony with the laws that govern the female system, and is as harmless as water. It removes

Irregularity,

Suppressed or Painful Menstruations, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Flooding, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility. Also

Dizziness, Faintness,

Extreme Lassitude, "don't care" and "want to be left alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy, or the "blues," and backache. These are sure indications of Female Weakness, some derangement of the Uterus, or

Womb Troubles.

The whole story, however, is told in an illustrated book entitled "Guide to Health," by Mrs. Pinkham. It contains over 90 pages of most important information, which every woman, married or single, should know about herself. Send 2 two-cent stamps for it. For

Kidney Complaints

and Backache of *either* sex the Vegetable Compound is unequaled.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills cure Constipation, Sick Headache, 25c.

All druggists sell the Vegetable Compound, or sent by mail, in form of pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1.00. *Correspondence freely answered.*

You can address in strictest confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., Lynn, Mass.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

What Theatricals Cost.

A half million dollars a day, or one hundred and fifty-six millions of dollars per annum, is the approximate expenditure of the people of the United States upon theatrical entertainments. There are upward of 1,000 strictly professional companies traveling over the country for forty weeks in every year. Leaving out the people permanently employed at theaters, it is estimated that 15,000 actors and actresses are "on the road" during the season. Counting in managers, staff and local employes, and unemployed "floaters," at least 40,000 persons are engaged, directly or indirectly, in the theatrical business.

The Pittsburg club makes no claim to the services of Pitcher Knell. For all that the other clubs are not rushing after him.

One Sensible Stamp Collector.

A Brussels stamp collector's paper asserts that a certain Don Juan Cardillis, in Montevideo, who had been collecting the blue postage stamps of 5 centimes with the figure of General Santos, issued in Uruguay in 1883, for a long time, and had purchased about 109,000 of these stamps for the sum of 15,000 francs, lately called together all the members of the Society of Postage Stamp Collectors and asked them whether they knew of a means of making postage stamps rare. On their replying that they knew of none, he struck a match and set on fire all the stamps he had collected, which he kept in a wire basket.



"We All Take Them."

"THE SCENIC AND HISTORIC WEALTH OF ALL THE EARTH IS YOURS."

In "Sights and Scenes Of the World" "The Sentinel" Offers a Matchless Collection Of Superb Views Of Every Clime and Country.

- Glories of Art.
- Marvels of Architecture.
- Renowned Ruins.
- Palatial Homes.
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- Celebrated Churches.
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"Sights and Scenes of the World" consists of a magnificent collection of 320 photographic views, 11x13 inches in size, of famous places in all parts of the world. With each view is a very interesting description, giving historical and other data, intended to convey a thorough understanding of the subject represented. These photographic views are bound in parts, there being Twenty altogether, each one containing sixteen views.

How to Obtain the Series: In every issue of "The Sentinel" a "Sights and Scenes" Coupon will appear.

For City Readers:—Bring Three "Sights and Scenes" Coupons, together with 10 cents in coin for each part as issued, to "The Sentinel" counting room.

For Out-of-Town Readers:—Mail Three "Sights and Scenes" Coupons and 10 cents in coin "to Coupon Department, 'The Sentinel,' Fort Wayne." Be particular to (1) state the number of the part desired; (2) your full name and address; (3) enclose the necessary coupons and 10 cents.

--COUPON--

Picturesque World's Fair,

(20 Cent Series.)

PART 2. NUMBER 1.

Clip SIX coupons of different dates and send or bring them with 20 cents to the Fine Art Department of "The Sentinel" and the part called for will be sent by mail.

Write your name and address plainly.

The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time AS FOLLOWS:

* Daily. † Daily, except Sunday.

From Ft. Wayne to	Leave	Arrive
Valparaiso and Chicago	*3:35 am	*5:05 am
New York and Washington	*6:20 am	*2:15 am
Youngstown and Pittsburg	*6:20 am	*2:15 am
Lima and Crestline	†7:05 am	†2:10 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	†7:00 am	†10:25 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	†11:40 am	†12:30 pm
Canton and Pittsburg	†12:50 pm	†11:20 am
Warsaw and Plymouth	†3:45 pm	†8:45 am
Valparaiso and Chicago	*4:30 pm	*9:30 pm
New York and Washington	*5:40 pm	*4:25 pm
Pittsburg and Philadelphia	*9:45 pm	*4:25 pm
New York and Washington	*6:15 pm	*6:35 am
Pittsburg and Philadelphia	*6:15 pm	*6:35 am

THE WABASH LINE—Trains Carrying Passengers Leave FORT WAYNE. Schedule of November 19, 1893.

GOING EAST.	DEPART.
New York and Boston Lim., daily	6 45 am
Toledo Express, except Sunday	1 25 pm
Atlantic Express, daily	1 10 am
Local Freight	6 00 am

GOING WEST.	DEPART.
Pacific Express, daily	8 05 am
Kansas City Ex., except Sunday	1 40 pm
Lafayette Accom'n, except Sunday	3 30 pm
St. Louis Limited, daily	8 30 pm

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R.

GOING NORTH.

For Grand Rapids and North	Lv. 2 35 pm
	Lv. 8 05 am
From Richmond	Ar. 10 35 pm

GOING SOUTH.

For Richmond and Cincinnati	Lv. 6 00 am
	Lv. 12 35 pm
Grand Rapids	Ar. 5 20 pm

All trains daily except Sunday.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY—Fort Wayne Branch.

SOUTHWARD.	ARRIVE.
No. 162 War Freight	5 35 pm
No. 138 Cin. Express and Mail	10 30 am
No. 202 Detroit & Ind'pls Express	5 35 pm

NORTHWARD.	DEPART.
No. 161 War Freight	6 40 am
No. 137 Through Express and Mail	11 45 am
No. 159 Detroit & Indianapolis Ex.	4 45 pm

NICKEL PLATE. The New York, Chicago & St. Louis R.R.

EAST.	Arr.	Dep.
N. Y. & Boston Express	*2 20 am	*2 30 am
Cleveland Mail	11 30 am	11 45 pm
Eastern Express	*6 25 pm	*6 45 pm
Local Freight	15 50 am	15 10 am

WEST.	Arr.	Dep.
Chicago Express	*2 30 am	*2 40 am
Chicago Mail	11 45 am	12 05 pm
Western Express	*6 25 pm	*6 35 pm
Local Freight	16 50 pm	17 00 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. Through sleeping cars to Chicago, Buffalo, New York and Boston. Superb dining cars. Through tickets to all points now on sale and baggage checked to destination.

B. F. Horner, Gen. Pass. Agt., Cleve., O.
F. W. Gaslonger, Pass. & Ticket Agt., Fort Wayne.
M. J. Bartz, City Ticket Agt., 71 Calhoun St.

FT. W., C. & L. R. R. AND L. E. & W. R. R.

NORTH BOUND—ARRIVE FORT WAYNE.

No. 140 Passenger	Arrives	11 40 am
No. 142 Passenger		10 10 pm
No. 1170 Local	"	4 30 pm

SOUTH BOUND—LEAVE FORT WAYNE.

No. 141 Passenger	Leaves	7 15 am
No. 143 Passenger		4 00 pm
No. 1171 Local		5 00 am

† Daily except Sunday. *Daily.

ESTABLISHED 1845.



J. C. PELTIER, 17 W. Wayne St.

Office Telephone No. 25. Residence Telephone No. 20.

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B. KRAMER, SIGN - PAINTER 90 E. MAIN STREET. Finest and Best Work. Cheapest place in the city

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GUITAR.

MISS E. MAE CRIDER,
TEACHER OF GUITAR.
No. 77 East Berry Street.
Number of Pupils Limited.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

LOWRY'S LAW OFFICE

Has been removed to 52 Calhoun street, opposite the west front of the court house. Closer attention hereafter given to business of a local character, but all business here or elsewhere promptly cared for. Telephone, 29.

FRESCO ARTIST.

FRED SEMOTAN,
FRESCO ARTIST,
Schmitz Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Prices Reasonable and All Work Guaranteed.

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THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN the city for—
Dying, Cleaning Alterations and Repairing.
The only place in the country where gloss can be taken from clothing.
GUST SCHUBERT,
65 East Main Street.
BRANCH OFFICE,
349 Calhoun Street.

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CHAS. C. ALEXANDER,
TEACHER OF MANDOLIN.
54 East Washington Street.

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EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT ONLY
No. 52, 53, 54 Pixley-Long Block. Telephone 153. Hours, 9-12 a. m.; 2-4 p.m.

G. W. BOWEN, M. D., Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office hours for consultation, from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 12. Office, No. 72 West Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Special attention paid to chronic diseases.

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DR. B. CARD—To ladies suffering from ailments peculiar to their sex, may consult me free of charge at my office, 11 West Wayne street. Telephone 16.

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EYE AND EAR.
Office at Dreier Bros' Drug Store.

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GROSS & PELLENS, DRUGGISTS.
Corner Calhoun and Wayne Sts. Phone 1

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Insurance, Real Estate, Loan, Collection Rental Agent.
Room 25 Bank Block.—Fort Wayne, Ind

S. C. LUMBARD,
Insurance, Real Estate and Loans.
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BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.
Capital $200,000. Surplus $175,000.
The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of three (3) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months.
President—Charles McCulloch.
Cashier—John Mohr, Jr.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
Capital and Surplus, $4??,000.00.
Corner Main and Court Streets.
Oldest National Bank in Indiana. Issues certificates of deposit, bearing three (3) per cent interest per annum if left four (4) months.
J. B. White, President.
L. ? Hartman, Cashier.

White National Bank
Capital & Surplus, $220,000.
Pays 3 per cent interest per annum on time deposits.
Safe deposit boxes for rent at $5 per annum.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. FREDERICK THAYER, the Magnetic Physician, removes all pain and diseases with laying on of hands. Dr. Thayer is a graduate of the regular school, yet he is the greatest Magnetic healer of the age, and can cure where medicine has no effect. The Dr. has a forfeit of $1,000 if any one will come to his office with pains he cannot relieve in 3 minutes with his hands. Chronic cases successfully treated by the month and medicine furnished, at $10 per month. Female troubles a specialty. Office, No. 8 Short St., in Bloomingdale, near Orphan Home. Telephone 52.

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Stop Paying Rent! Own Your Home.
If you want money to buy a home,
Or to pay off a mortgage,
Or to improve your property,
Or to help you in any way,
Come to the
Allen Co. Loan & Savings Association,
Rooms 6 and 7 White's Block, and have your wants supplied on the best possible terms for safety and satisfaction to yourself.
T. C. Rogers, Sec'y. Ed. White, Pres.

PHYSICAL CULTURE AND READING.

NEW PHILOSOPHY.

Jennie Ray Ormsby teaches classes Wednesday and Saturday afternoon from 1.30 to 3.30 o'clock and 7 p. m. on Wednesdays.

Room 2nd floor Sentinel Building 107 Calhoun street.

M.W.FAY
WAREHOUSE Co.
STORAGE
Warehouse Cor. Francis and Hayden Sts. Office 127 Calhoun St. Telephone 3.

APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE.
To the citizens of Fort Wayne, Allen county, Indiana:
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will make application to the board of county commissioners of Allen county, Indiana, at their next regular session, for license to sell spirituous, malt and vinous liquors in less quantities than a quart at a time for the term of one year at my place of business, situated at number 3?? West Main street, in the city of Fort Wayne, Allen county, Indiana.
feb 6-13-20 ADAM ROPP.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

MONDAY, FEB 12 1894.

TONIGHT.

ORDER OF ELKS—Fourth annual anniversary.
FORTNIGHTLY CLUB—Meets at the home of Mrs T. E. Ellison.
UNITY CLUB—Meets at the home of Mrs. A. L. Griebel.
CHAUTAUQUA CIRCLE — Meets at City Y. M. C. A.
ST. MARY'S DRAMATIC CLUB — Meet for rehearsal.
NEBRASKA MISSION—Revival meeting
GOOD TEMPLARS—Regular meeting
TRADES UNIONS—A. S. Porter lodge Locomotive Firemen; Barbers' Union; Bricklayers; Painters and Decorators; Hod Carriers; Switchmen.
LODGES—Phoenix lodge No. 101, Fort Wayne lodge No. 14, I. O. O. F.; Father Edward Council, C. B. L.; Sol D. Bayless lodge, No. 359, F. and A. M.

How Councilmanic Vacancies Are Filled.

In the matter of filling the vacancies in the city council caused by the resignations of Herman Micheal, of the second ward, and Mayor Henry P. Scherer, of the eighth ward, the mayor and the city council have both seemed to be ignorant of their duty in the premises.

The city council cannot elect successors to either of these resigned councilmen, simply because the laws governing the city of Fort Wayne do not give them the power to do so. The naming of the next councilmen from the second and eighth wards rests with the mayor and the law makes it his duty to fill the vacancies, and this should have been done by him within ten days after these offices became vacant.

The new city charter, which was approved by the legislature on the 3rd of March, 1893, and by the provisions of which we are now governed, prescribes how these vacancies shall be filled in section 2nd, under the head of "elective officers," and it is as follows:

The elective officers of such city shall be a mayor, city clerk and councilmen, as hereinafter provided. An election in such cities shall be held biannually, as hereinafter provided, on the first Tuesday in the month of May for the election of mayor, clerk and councilmen, and the first election hereinafter for such officers shall be held in such cities on the first Tuesday in May, A. D., 1894: Provided, That any vacancy in the office of councilman from any ward existing before and at the time of the May election, 1894, shall be filled by appointment by the mayor, said councilman to serve until the first Tuesday of May, 1894.

This provision is now in force and clearly governs the vacancies in the two wards referred to above, for the emergency clause attached to the act giving us the city charter reads in section 38 as follows:

Whereas an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act, the same shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Hence it will be seen that the city council has nothing to do with the naming of the new councilmen in the wards where vacancies now exist, for it is a duty made incumbent upon the mayor. This duty should have been performed by Mayor Scherer before this for Section 4 of the charter says that it shall be done within ten days of the time of such vacancy.

Make Improvements Now.

At its meeting tomorrow night the city council ought to make immediate and liberal provisions for the pushing of public improvements. Let the parks be improved and the funds for doing the work will be forthcoming. Furnish work for the unemployed and every department of business in the city will feel the reviving influence.

Asphalt or Brick ?

In the matter of paving West Washington street, while THE SENTINEL has urged that it should be done, it has refrained from favoring either asphalt or brick because it believes as between these two paving materials the property holders living on that street should be the judges, as, aside from the street crossings, they must stand the expense of construction and the keeping in repair. Both kinds of pavements have been down in Fort Wayne long enough to enable property holders to become acquainted with their respective merits and both are good. The city council will be governed in the matter by the wishes of the largest property representation as to the sort of material to be used, but what is done should be done at the earliest moment as West Washington street is in a horrible condition and sadly in need of a good pavement. This, coupled with the fact that the improvement would furnish work to many who are unemployed now, should prompt the council to take immediate steps for the paving of West Washington street. Let the city council act in the matter tomorrow night and not delay any longer.

Save It From Its Enemies.

The enemies of the new city charter are active in doing all they can to injure it, and are already organizing to place in the offices under it men who not only oppose it but who will work for its repeal. The charter, of course, will be a failure if our government is placed in the hands of its enemies.

The proper thing to do is to put it in the hands of its friends, and then after it has been fairly tried the people will have the opportunity of seeing whether its provisions are beneficial or injurious to their interests. Save the new city charter from its enemies, and save it also from incompetent and corrupt politicians.

THE SENTINEL firmly believes that the new charter will be beneficial in the way of bringing large revenues into the city treasury not now reached from sources that are abundantly able to stand the taxation. Under its provisions the score or more of beer wagons now traversing our streets and tearing them up with their heavy loads will be made to pay their share of taxation. In Indianapolis thousands of dollars were brought into the city treasury from this source alone.

Give the new city charter a trial and we believe the people of all parties will be satisfied with it. We firmly believe that before two years it will reduce the taxes of the city quite materially, provided a competent and safe business man is elected mayor.

Pavement Communications.

We have received several communications in regard to the relative merits of brick and asphalt as street paving materials. They all cover arguments that we have published so often in these columns that we feel that it would be a repetition in using them again. Both are good, and much could be said in behalf of each.

Nervous Americans.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell appears to take quite too gloomy a view of this subject in a paper in McClure's Magazine. He says that the American people are fast becoming a very short lived people, and that if they were shut in of themselves and had no influx of foreign vitality for a few years the effect on the census would be startling.

This may have been true of a generation ago, but is it so now with our improved knowledge of how to live? As purely American ancestry as any is certainly found in the Connecticut valley. Yet there the proverb is that people never die, but dry up and blow away. They frequently live to be a century old. As to mere increase of population, that of itself is no sign either of prosperity or of growth toward a higher civilization. Fewer people and a better quality of them would be a real indication of civilized progress. It is the very lowest, most worthless forms of life that propagate the fastest.

It seems likely, taking a larger view of the matter than that of the mere medical man, that the American climate and spirit are developing a new race. Its nerves will be finer, its skin will be finer, and there may be perhaps less of heavy bone and bulk than characterizes the older European peoples, but we shall not fall off any in height or real strength. Did not the American Corbett thrash the British champion in three rounds, and was not the world's champion brute before Corbett also an American? Both were of Irish descent, it is true, but they belong to the new American race and inherit its spirit.

There is a profound meaning to this hustle and hurry which Dr. Mitchell thinks will exterminate the Americans. It means that we are going to show the world that work which heretofore required two days for the doing can be done in one. Brain and spirit will come in to the new American race and control the lower, heavier forces of matter. Dr. Mitchell is indeed right when he insists that young people shall not be hurried so—girls in school and boys in business. He declares that a girl should have the best of food, air and exercise, but not be crowded in her studies till the age of 17. After that she can bear hard study and long hours of school. In like manner the boy is put to business far too young in America. He becomes a little old man in a counting room when he should be a boy playing active outdoor games. A reasonable system of outdoor physical training for both boys and girls will correct the evils the doctor complains of.

Woman as an Athlete.

At a village in West Virginia a youth was engaged to a girl, but they quarreled. Then the mean spirited youth began to talk about her in a way in which no gentleman would ever permit himself to speak of any woman. The young lady heard of it. She consulted her girl chums. There were four of them. They went one night to the farm where the gabbling youth lived and called him out by throwing pebbles at his bedroom window. He came, and no doubt was immensely flattered to find himself confronted by five pretty girls. But he changed his mood when, without a word, these five strong country maidens grabbed him and tied him to the fence. There they whipped him within an inch of his life and bade him adieu. He will at least not talk about nice girls for some time to come.

In New Jersey the same day two tramps went into a farmhouse and demanded money. The mistress of the mansion was alone. Did she faint and scream and then give to the two villains all her own and her husband's savings? No, she did not. She ordered the fellows to leave. Then one drew a pistol and threatened her. Before you could count three the lady had snatched up an ax handle and struck the man with the pistol a terrible blow on the head. It felled him. Then the second tramp started to run, but before he could get away that dreadful ax handle struck him on the back of the head and downed him too. Then at her leisure madam took the pistol from one fellow and a knife from the other. "Now, get out!" she said, and they got. How Charles Reade would have enjoyed such confirmations of his theory that really women were tremendously strong creatures if they would only use their strength!

Russia will not have her Jewish subjects, the United States will not have them without the stiffest kind of credentials, and now Germany refuses to let them cross her territory without a passport from Russia and the certain assurance that they will not be sent back from America after they get there. Why do not their American and English brethren send them to Canada? Canada is crying for settlers. These Russian Jews get the hang of things in America rapidly and show a power to take care of themselves that is unsurpassed by that of any race.

The hardships of life from overcrowding and starvation are becoming so great in some quarters of the world that if the people in these quarters had any sense they would be deterred from marrying and raising families only to plunge them into misery. But such people have no sense.

Who but an American minister to a foreign country, even a negro country, would have had the gall to write a letter to the head of the government criticising his political course? But Americans have nerve enough for anything.

STORY OF A GUARD.

LINCOLN DID NOT RELISH THE IDEA OF PERSONAL PROTECTION.

How He Got Rid of Soldiers Sent to See That No Harm Befell Him—His Watchful Care of the Interests of the Private Soldier.

It has been said that no man is a hero to his valet, and it is likely that few men who are protected by others from personal dangers appear to their guards to exist on so high a plane as to the rest of the world. This does not seem to have been true regarding Abraham Lincoln. He appears to have been held in greater veneration, if possible, by the troops who were engaged in his protection than by any other members of the Federal army. It was a peculiarity of Lincoln that, although those who were near him daily could not help but see that he possessed certain defects, their devotion to him was intensified by their constant contact with him.

It may be that his persistent and often expressed aversion to the presence of guards had something to do with the admiration felt for him by the soldiers who served in this capacity. It is of record that he repeatedly sent men detailed to protect him back to their quarters.

I met a man the other day who was a member of the Eleventh New York volunteers, which regiment acted for some time in 1862 as Lincoln's bodyguard. In speaking of Mr. Lincoln he said:

I do not believe that the president was ever more annoyed by anything than by the espionage that was necessarily maintained, almost constantly, over his movements. Nearly every day we were made aware of his feeling upon this matter.

During the summer he lived at the Soldiers' home on Seventh street. The house stood on a rise of ground and was a remarkably cool and pleasant one in warm weather by reason of its broad verandas. Directly in front of the house stood a large oak tree, and from it the ground sloped gradually to the north. At the foot of the slope was our camp. It was the duty of the company serving as the president's guard to escort him from his summer home, which he left at 9 o'clock in the morning, down Seventh street and to the White House. The captain rode by his side, the troops following. When the White House was reached, Mr. Lincoln invariably directed the captain to take his company to the K street stables and report at the White House for return escort at 4. Mr. Lincoln was never to my remembrance escorted home. He almost always left at 3, sometimes, though very rarely, delaying his departure till 3:30, but never till 4.

On one occasion Mr. Lincoln's military secretary came to our quarters and asked that a man be put on guard that night in front of the house and another at the rear. It was not thought safe, the secretary explained, that the president should be unprotected at night. Well, the men were detailed as requested, but do you suppose they remained at their posts all night? Not at all. At midnight the president opened the front door and asked of the man stationed there:

"What are you two men doing here?"

"On guard, sir," was the reply.

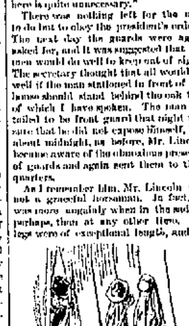
"Who put you here?" was the next question.

"The captain of our company," was the answer.

"Well," said the president, "I believe I am commander in chief of the army. You go back to your quarters, both of you, give my compliments to your captain and say that I think your presence here is quite unnecessary."

There was nothing left for the men to do but to obey the president's orders. The next day the guards were again asked for, and it was suggested that the men would do well to keep out of sight. The secretary thought that all would be well if the man stationed in front of the house should stand behind the oak tree of which I have spoken. The man detailed to be front guard that night was sure that he did not expose himself, but about midnight, as before, Mr. Lincoln became aware of the obnoxious presence of guards and again sent them to their quarters.

As I remember him, Mr. Lincoln was not a graceful horseman. In fact, he was more ungainly when in the saddle, perhaps, than at any other time. His legs were of exceptional length, and his


A FACE AND A VOICE.

feet always appeared to be uneasy in the stirrups, which were invariably too short. His knees were usually up to the withers of his iron gray horse. His arms were longer in proportion than his legs, and his elbows were always flapping as he rode. Sometimes he went to the White House in a barouche.

When we got into camp at night after supper, it was our custom to gather about the campfire and talk over current news, the events of the day in the camp, our grievances and the like. Mr. Lincoln used to leave the house, come down near the edge of the camp and pace up and down as if in deep thought. Whenever he heard loud talking, he would send in and inquire its cause. We soon appreciated the situation, and when we had been ill treated we used to make it a point to talk the matter over in loud tones.

Once the quartermaster general increased the price of clothing. Soldiers were allowed $44 a year each for clothing, and whatever they found it necessary to draw over that amount was deducted from their pay of $13 a month. The price of overcoats was raised from $11 to $12, pants from $3.60 to $4 and so on. Well, on the evening of the day that this order was promulgated we all got about the campfire and began to discuss the situation very earnestly. Mr. Lincoln was sitting on the veranda, and we knew we would soon attract his attention. After awhile Lincoln left the veranda and came down and stood just outside the circle. Finally he called the sergeant out and asked what all the loud talk was about. The sergeant explained with great particularity, of course. The president listened very gravely.

"This is entirely wrong," he said, and went back to his place on the veranda.

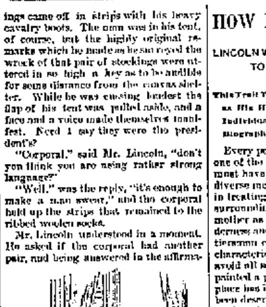
The next day the obnoxious order was rescinded, as we knew it would be.

On another occasion one of our men drew two pairs of socks. They purported to be of woolen, knit ribbed or seamed, and looked like very comfortable, serviceable footwear. But they were shoddy of the rankest sort. The soldier put one pair on in the morning and was in the saddle all day. At night his stockings came off in strips with his heavy cavalry boots. The man was in his tent, of course, but the highly original remarks which he made as he surveyed the wreck of that pair of stockings were uttered in so high a key as to be audible for some distance from the canvas shelter. While he was cursing loudest the flap of his tent was pulled aside, and a face and a voice made themselves manifest. Need I say they were the president's?

"Corporal," said Mr. Lincoln, "don't you think you are using rather strong language?"

"Well," was the reply, "it's enough to make a man swear," and the corporal held up the strips that remained to the ribbed woolen socks.

Mr. Lincoln understood in a moment. He asked if the corporal had another pair, and being answered in the affirma-


"GO BACK TO YOUR REGIMENT, MY BOY."

tive asked further the privilege of examining them. The stockings were handed to him, and he tore one of them into strips and took it and the uninjured one away with him. The next day he secured the name of the contractor who furnished such socks for the soldier boys and the inspector who passed them. A fortnight later the corporal had the privilege of escorting three gentlemen on a little journey to Albany. They had been sentenced to a seclusion of two years in the penitentiary there, having been tried and convicted of their offenses in the meantime.

The last time I ever saw Mr. Lincoln was a few months later than the events of which I have told you. My regiment had gone to the front, but I was still in Washington, where I had been detailed to do clerical work. I had been ordered to join the regiment, but I naturally desired to remain where I was. A certain general also desired me to remain, but Secretary Stanton, to whom the matter was referred, said that it would rest with the president. Owing to the friendship felt for me by the general mentioned, I was admitted to Mr. Lincoln's presence while my request was put before him. This was very unusual, but I thought that surely I would be permitted to stay. The president sat in a window seat swinging his leg while the talk was going on.

"Young man," he said, when the case had been stated, "you are young. You are good fighting timber. You are strong and healthy, and it will do you good to sleep on the ground under the stars. You go back to your regiment, my boy. Men who can make figures in books and fill out reports, but who cannot fight or haven't the nerve to stand up and face the music, can be found in plenty to do the work in Washington. You go and do your duty like a man."

I went, perforce, and I have never been sorry that Mr. Lincoln treated the matter just as he did.

I. D. MARSHALL.

Lincoln's Religion.

As to whether Lincoln was a professing Christian, men may contend with some satisfaction, perhaps, among themselves; as to whether he lived in favor with God, that is a matter between him and his Maker. There is no doubt among those conversant with the man and the results of his life upon this point. There is a New Testament definition of pure religion and undefiled, and the normal life of Abraham Lincoln was very closely modeled according to that definition. It is true that he was not a perfect man. In this respect he resembled all members of the human race. But his public and private papers abound with passages of which the following, taken from a letter written Jan. 12, 1851, in which he sent a message to his dying stepfather, is a fair sample:

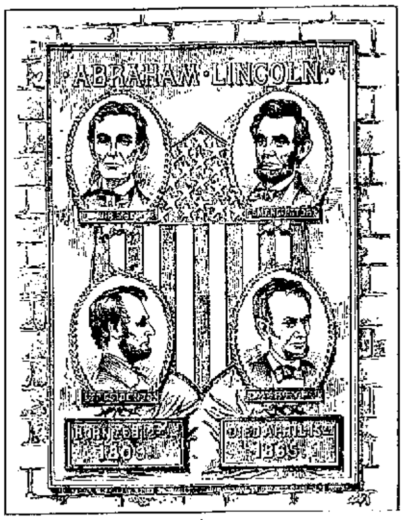
Tell him to remember to call upon our great and good and merciful Maker, who will not turn away from him in any extremity nor forget the dying man who puts his trust in him. If it be his lot to go now, he will soon have a joyous meeting with many loved ones gone before, and where the rest of us, through the help of God, hope and long to be.

It must be evident from this alone, if nothing similar were in existence, that Lincoln possessed a firm, well grounded belief in God, and that he made religion a personal matter.

Abraham Lincoln, Born Feb. 12, 1809.

The birthday of Abraham Lincoln may well recall the principles which he represented, for which he labored and for which he endured a martyr's death. There is no more popular figure in American history than that of Abraham Lincoln. He was pre-eminently a man of the people. Sprung from the people, he always remained one of them. Men admired George Washington, but it was an admiration mingled with awe. The people both loved and revered Lincoln. President or rail splitter, he was the same plain American citizen, in whom honesty was an instinct, and whose patriotism was part of his very soul.—Charles A. Dana.

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HOW HE DEVELOPED.

LINCOLN WAS NOTABLY SUSCEPTIBLE TO HIS ENVIRONMENT.

This Trait Was What Enabled Him to Grow as His Horizon Expanded—"The Most Individual Man Who Ever Lived," Says Biographer Morse.

Every person who has read more than one of the many biographies of Lincoln must have been struck, I fancy, by the diverse methods adopted by the writers in treating of his family and his early surroundings. Some have spoken of his mother as a sort of Madonna in the wilderness and his father as a brave frontiersman endowed with many admirable characteristics. Others have striven to avoid all semblance of identity and have painted a picture in which the commonplace has been portrayed with what has been described as "repulsive nakedness."

There is no doubt that the then new west in which the emancipator's early life was passed was rough, coarse and poverty stricken, as the east was also when it was new, and as all freshly settled regions must be. An important trait of all such communities is the closeness of personal intercourse that prevails and the entire lack of social barriers of any sort. "In those early days," says Biographer John T. Morse, Jr., "there was almost no money among the people. Sometimes barter was resorted to. One lover paid for his marriage license with maple sugar; another with wolf scalps, more often a promise sufficed. Credit was a system well understood, and promissory notes constituted an unquestioned and popular method of payment that would have made a millennium for Mr. Micawber.

"But however scant might be cash and houses, each town had its grocery, and these famous stores were by far the chief influence in shaping the ideas of the westerner. There all congregated—the idlers all day long, the busy men in the evening—and there, stimulated by the whisky of the proprietor, they gossiped about everybody's affairs, talked about business and the prospects of the neighborhood and argued about the politics of the county, the state and even of the nation. Jokes and stories, often most uncouth and gross, whiled away the time. To this it is a matter of tra-


THE FRONTIER STORE.

dition that Lincoln contributed liberally. He liked neighborly chat and discussion, and his fondness for political debate and his gifts in tale and jest made him the most popular man in every store that he entered.

"It is commonly believed that this familiarity with coarse talk did not afterward disappear, so that he never became fastidious in language or in story. But apologists of this habit are doubtless correct in saying that vulgarity in itself had no attraction for him. It simply did not repel him when with it there was a flavor of humor or a useful point. Apparently it simply meant nothing to him—a mental attitude which is not difficult of comprehension in view of its origin."

Placed against such a background, Lincoln the young man stands in vivid relief, although in close sympathy with the community amid which he lived. As he grew in mental stature and his horizon became wider his power to keep in touch with his background, so to speak, grew proportionately. The same quality that made him not much superior when a young man to his almost vulgar environments expanded with the broadening circle of his influence and made him what he was in his later years. The biographer quoted above says in speaking of this quality of Lincoln:

"It is through this that we get continuity in him; without it we cannot evade the insoluble problem of two men—two lives—one following the other with no visible link of connection between them; without it we have physically one creature, morally and mentally two beings. If we reject this trait, we throw away the only key which unlocks the problem of the most singular life, taken from end to end, which has been witnessed among men, a life which many have been content to regard as an unsolved enigma. But if we admit and really perceive and feel the full force of this trait, developed in him to a degree probably unequaled in the annals of men, then, besides the enlightenment which it brings, we have the great satisfaction of eliminating much of the disagreeableness attendant upon his youthful days. Even the commonness and painful coarseness of his foolish written expressions become actually an exponent of his chief and crowning quality, his receptiveness and his expression of humanity—that is to say, of all the humanity he then knew. At first he expressed what he could discern with the limited, inexperienced vision of the ignorant son of a wretched vagrant pioneer. Later he gave expression to the humanity of a people engaged in a purpose physically and morally as vast and as grand as any enterprise the world has ever seen."

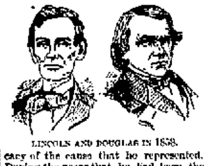
Mr. Morse considers Lincoln to have been "the most individual man who ever lived, with humaneness of nature as his greatest, most distinctive and abiding trait."

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1858.

It Introduced Lincoln to the People of His Country—The Convention of 1860.

The mistake has often been made that Lincoln was chosen to make the race for the Illinois senatorship in 1858 without full knowledge and appreciation of his ability as a thinker and politician. In fact, some writers and speakers have treated this period in his career as if it were the result of a sort of lucky accident. No mistake could be more vital than this in seeking to arrive at a just and accurate view of Mr. Lincoln's life and character.

When he was selected as the best man to pit against Stephen A. Douglas, Abraham Lincoln was known to the people of Illinois as a man of commanding powers. His friends had no misgivings that he would fail in the effective advo-


LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS IN 1858.

cacy of the cause that he represented. During the years that he had been the leader of his party in the state he had surpassed all his contemporaries in the hold he had got upon the confidence and respect of the voters. He was believed to be pre-eminently fitted to battle with Douglas concerning questions then of current issue, and in truth no other candidate was thought of at all.

The event justified the faith that was reposed in Lincoln, for his speeches in the famous joint debate attracted the serious attention of the entire country early in the campaign. His aim seemed to be to make the issues of the times so clear that they could be comprehended by the most untrained mentality, and in that chief requisite to political oratory of a high class his speeches were pre-eminent. In their logic and their language nothing was left to be desired. Lincoln said of these addresses, "I do not seek applause, or to amuse the people, but to convince them."

It was by reason of his clear and forcible presentation of his views during that campaign that his name was not an unknown one when it was presented to the Chicago convention of 1860. He had already won fame as one worthy to be ranked among the foremost of the antislavery champions. The idea that he was nominated over Seward and Chase because he was unknown, that he was a "dark horse" in the present acceptance of the term, is erroneous.

On the first ballot but one candidate had more votes than Lincoln; on the second he was but 3½ votes behind the leader; on the third he was a winner by more than a two-thirds vote. It is true that some "trading" had been done in order to bring about this result, but it is also true that sooner or later it would have been accomplished without trading, for he was logically the only available man.

C. T. ALLISO.

THE DEATHBED SCENE.

Many Pictures Have Been Made of It. Here Is an Authentic One.

No census taker or student of figures and statistics has undertaken to sum up the number of "deathbed scenes" of Lincoln. For awhile just after the unhappy event it seemed as if every artist in the land was seized with a desire to make the picture, and they all tried their hands. Some of these are very amusing to a critical eye. There is one in which nearly every prominent man of that time is represented as being present. Only the doctor seems interested in the dying statesman. All the others are looking at the camera, each with an


AUTHENTIC PICTURE OF LINCOLN'S DEATH.

expression as if the picture man had said, "Now, gentlemen, look pleasant, please," as he dropped the cap from the camera.

This picture represents Mrs. Lincoln kneeling at the bedside. She was not present at the time of the death of her husband. She was with him a few minutes after he was removed from the theater, but owing to his condition and her great grief, which she could not repress, she was taken away and did not see him again until after he was dead. The deathbed scene as given in this article is authentic. It is from a copy of the original in the Oldroyd collection. Its correctness was made certain by statements from Mr. Welles and others who were in the room at the moment, and each in the position and place as represented in the cut.—Chicago Tribune.

His Reception of an Old Friend.

It was during the dark days of 1863, on the evening of a public reception given at the White House.

A young English nobleman was just being presented to the president. Inside the door was an honest faced old farmer, who shrank from the passing crowd until he and the plain faced old lady clinging to his arm were pressed back to the wall. The president, looking over the heads of the assembly, said to the English nobleman, "Excuse me, my lord, there's an old friend of mine."

Passing backward to the door, Mr. Lincoln said, as he grasped the old farmer's hand, "Why, John, I'm glad to see you. I haven't seen you since you and I made rails for old Mrs. —— in Sangamon county in 1847. How are you?"

The old man turned to his wife with quivering lip, and without replying to the president's salutation said, "Mother, he's just the same old Abe!"

Lincoln's Laugh.

Lincoln had a great laugh—a high, musical tenor—and when he had listened to or told a story which particularly pleased him he would walk up and down the room, with one hand on the small of his back and the other rubbing his hair in all directions, and make things ring with laughter.—D. W. Voorhees.

The Spider and the Lion.

In proportion to their size spiders are seven times stronger than lions.

Temperance women of Norway asked the public authorities a short time ago to make it unlawful for women or girls to serve in public houses. The request has been granted, and at present an alehouse keeper cannot employ any other women than his wife.



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Killed His Sweetheart.

Charles Dreher shot and killed Mrs. Bertha Hunicke at St. Louis the other day and then shot himself. The tragedy occurred at the home of Mrs. Agnes Hanson, sister of the murdered woman. Dreher was a grocery clerk, 20 years old, and of good reputation. Hunicke was a widow, 22 years old, and lived with her sister, Mrs. Hanson. Dreher has been assiduous in his attentions to the widow for some months, but met with small favor. The night of the tragedy they met in the parlor alone. Presently Mrs. Hanson heard two pistol shots and rushed to the parlor, where she found her sister dead with a bullet hole in her left temple. Dreher was staggering about with a wound in his head and a smoking pistol in his hand. Mrs. Hanson took the weapon from him and he fled from the house. Later he was found hiding in a cooper shop and taken to the hospital. It is thought Dreher became desperate over his failure to win the handsome widow and resolved to end both their lives.


BERTHA HUNICKE.

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